FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'LAGO LACAR' RETURNS FOLLOWING DISAGREEMENTS

PY041613 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1558 GMT 4 May 83

[By DYN special correspondent]

[Excerpt] On board the "SS Lago Lacar," 4 May (DYN) -- This ship began its return to the federal capital today after the political objectives of the trip of the relatives of the soldiers killed in the Malvinas, organized by Osvaldo Destefanis, president of the Center of Volunteers for the Fatherland, failed in the midst of serious disagreements and confrontations between the passengers and the controversial organizer.

The ship, which remained anchored near Puerto Madryn for almost 48 hours, began its return to the capital shortly before 1200 after the ship's captain forced one of the passengers, who wanted to force the ship to go to the Malvinas, to get off.

This information was officially reported this morning by the captain in a communique.

BRITISH PRESENCE IN SOUTHERN CHILE CONFIRMED

PY282231 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1450 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Bahia Blanca, 28 Apr (TELAM) -- Reliable sources in this city and in Rio Gallegos today confirmed the presence of British military officers in southern Chile. These officers are reportedly acting as instructors of Chilean troops in maneuvers that are being carried out near Punta Arenas and are directing the construction of a British base on Dawson Island.

The report, released yesterday by this agency through a cable from London referring to a report by a Labor Party spokesman, who stresses the seriousness of these events, was also published today by the local daily LA NUEVA PROVINCIA citing reliable sources.

This newspaper states that near Punta Arenas, a heavily populated southern Chilean city, a large British military base is being built. The report from the southernmost Argentine city states that the base is being built on Dawson Island, located south of Punta Arenas.

The report indicates that British troops and Nepalese Ghurkas are training Chilean troops in various military activities. These troops have reportedly been secretly transferred from the Malvinas Islands, where they have been stationed since the recovery of the archipelago that was usurped 150 years ago. The sources also revealed that Chilean and British military units are using British code to exchange information. Dawson Island has been turned into the main control center.

In the city of Rio Gallegos, sources from local businesses and persons related to security sources reported today that the information given in the cable from London and published by TELAM has been commonly known and discussed for some time.

These sources added that they are well aware of the strict security system deployed by the British around the Malvinas Islands and by the Chileans around Dawson Island, to the point that the quick take off of interceptor planes are detected every time Argentine A4B and Mirage planes take off on reconnaissance missions or to carry out regular maneuvers.

Reports gathered here state that Great Britain has already lost two aircraft in the islands -- one Harrier and a Phantom -- during the quick take offs and operations that are carried out in response to Argentine movements, which are meticulously observed both from the islands and from the southernmost Chilean zone.

BIGNONE TERMS PERTINI TELEGRAM 'OFFENSIVE'

PY042112 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 4 May 83

[Press conference held by President Reynaldo Bignone in Cordoba Province following Embalse nuclear powerplant dedication on 3 May -- Recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] The telegram sent to Argentina [words indistinct]

[Answer] The Argentine Republic has already given instructions to its ambassador to (?lodge) a formal protest. I believe the Italian president's telegram lacks seriousness. It is offensive to Argentina and its authorities, besides being an unjustified meddling in its affairs. Indeed, the wording of this telegram has drawn attention because it is not suitable for any head of state on the face of the earth. A head of state must show restraint, much more so when he is referring to a (?friendly) country.

[Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish at 1600 GMT on 4 May reports: "Presidential spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz said that no letter addressed to General Bignone by Italian President Sandro Pertini has been received up until shortly before noon today. Maschwitz made the statement at the government palace press room in response to questions about a letter Pertini had reportedly sent to General Bignone.]

Ambassador to Italy Called Home

PY042126 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2112 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 May (NA) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry has called back the Argentine ambassador to Italy, Rear Admiral Rodolfo Lucchetta, retired, to report on the situation brought about by the statement issued by Italian President Sandro Pertini regarding the armed forces document [on the war against subversion].

Foreign Minister on Recall

PY050209 Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpt] (Monica Gutierrez) asked Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari about reports, which we have confirmed, about the recalling of our ambassador to Italy. Here is the foreign minister's reply:

[Begin Aguirre Lanari recording] Yes, he was recalled for obvious reasons. We want him to give an account of and his opinion about incidents that are already known to the public.

[Question] Some people believe that there is more to it. They believe that the recall of our ambassador is clear-cut proof of an initial step toward a deterioration of relations.

[Answer] I do not want to make any predictions. The public is aware of the incidents which occurred.

It is natural that our Foreign Ministry should want to learn about the personal views of our ambassador in Italy. This is tentatively the purpose of his visit.

[Question] How long will he stay in the country?

[Answer] There are no deadlines because returning to his country is not a daily affair for an ambassador. Moreover, ambassadors must be given a few days to do various things in connection with their mission.

[Question] How did the Foreign Ministry receive the latest message from the Italian Government?

[Answer] With the same rejection that is public knowledge.

[Question] The Foreign Ministry does not accept the contentions made by the Italian president?

[Answer] We cannot accept them. [end recording]

POPE EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER MISSING PERSONS

PY041804 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1153 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Vatican, 4 May (EFE) -- Pope John Paul II publicly expressed his concern today over the recent declaration released by the Argentine military junta regarding the "missing" persons and conveyed his solidarity to the relatives of the missing.

During a general audience in St Peter's Square before 50,000 people, the pope said: "These days the world is directing its attention, with renewed and understandable sensibility, to the painful drama of missing persons in Argentina, and expresses its solidarity with the families affected by those distressing events."

The pope went on to say: "The great problem of the missing persons has always been and is now even more so in my thoughts. I would like to renew -- for the families who have a painful thorn in their hearts due to the fate of their dear ones -- my concern for their suffering at a time when it seems that even the slightest hope they might still have had has been destroyed."

In conclusion, the pope asked everyone to pray to the Virgin Mary "to obtain her consolation and motherly protection for all the affected families in this time of pain and sorrow."

Spain's Moran on Issue

PY041526 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1722 GMT 2 May 83

[Excerpt] Madrid, 2 May (EFE) -- Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran stated today that although there has been no official reaction by the Spanish Government thus far to the recent military junta document regarding missing persons, he stated "that the Spanish position is quite clear, and what I can tell you for the time being is that the document is lacking and is not a reply to the Argentine drama."

French Protest

PY041540 Paris AFP in Spanish 1434 GMT 3 May 83

[Excerpt] Paris, 3 May (AFP) -- The French Foreign Ministry summoned Norberto Auge, Argentine charge d'affaires, today to convey to him its protest for the recent Argentine decision declaring the missing persons who are not under arrest or in exile dead.

According to the ministry, the charge d'affaires was informed that France will not stop in its efforts to get a full explanation (about the missing), particularly with regard to the whereabouts of 15 French citizens who are still missing.

France also expressed amazement over the Argentine (official) declaration which is intended to exonerate the people responsible for the wrongdoings committed in the name of maintaining public order, thus leaving intact the painful problem of the missing people.

REGIME REPORTEDLY BUYS 15 FRENCH HELICOPTERS

PY041640 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2043 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 May (NA) -- Reliable sources reported here today that Argentina has purchased 15 French helicopters of the "Super Puma" type manufactured by Aerospatiale. It seems that this information was gleaned from an article which the British magazine AIR INTERNATIONAL, which speculatizes in aeronautical matters, published in its latest issue.

Of these 15 helicopters, 3 will be assigned to the Antarctic command and 5 to the Army. The source did not disclose the destination of the 8 [as received] remaining helicopters.

The source explained that the deal was closed before the war over the Malvinas but was unable to indicate the amount of money involved in the operation or the terms of payment.

The "Super Puma" helicopter is one of the most modern -- and perhaps also among the most expensive -- of its kind and is equipped with the latest navigation and communication equipment. The aircraft can carry up to 20 armed soldiers and can be outfitted with air-to-land or air-to-sea missiles, antisubmarine bombs and other weaponry.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM U.S.

PY042102 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 May 83

[Excerpts] Central Bank President Julio Gonzalez del Solar returned from the United States at noon today. Upon his arrival at Ezeiza Airport, we asked him about the negotiations he conducted in the United States. Gonzalez said:

[Begin Gonzalez recording] I conducted very interesting negotiations. I was able to attend in Washington -- since I was in that city only, I did not go to New York -- the meetings of the Development Committee, an organization consisting of governors of the World Bank and the IMF. This was basically the second semi-annual meeting; the first one was held in February.

[Question] Some morning newspapers reported today that the negotiations now underway to obtain a $1.5-billion loan are being jeopardized by some banks linked to British banking since the ban on remittance of profits from Buenos Aires [to British banks] has not yet been lifted. Is this true?

[Answer] I am not informed of any difficulty concerning the $1.5 billion loan. I am only just getting back into the country today, and I know that the negotiations are at the legal stage and that some terms of the contract are yet to be discussed.

[Question] Then what is the status of the remittance of profits to British banks?

[Answer] Argentina and Great Britain decided to remove mutual restrictions in September last year. At that time, it was decided to remove all restrictions concerning monetary exchange and financing, and the two parties have complied accordingly.

British banks have thus been treated like any other foreign bank. I believe that some restrictions still persist, but not concerning monetary exchange or financing. [end recording]

NATIONAL, CANADIAN OFFICIALS DEDICATE EMBALSE

PY040412 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2225 GMT 3 May 83

[Excerpts] Embalse Rio Tercero, Cordoba, 3 May (TELAM) -- Argentine President General Reynaldo Bignone today dedicated the country's second nuclear powerplant, which will generate 600 megawatts and which, according to Vice Admiral Carlos Castro Madero, retired chairman of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission, CNEA, cost approximately $1.3 billion.

The dedication ceremony of the Embalse Rio Tercero nuclear powerplant was held on a special stand set up in front of the building that will hold the administrative staff of the plant. The ceremony was attended by the president of the nation, Castro Madero; Cordoba Governor Ruben Pellanda; Third Corps Commander Major General Eugenio Guanabens Perello; Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe; Cordoba Garrison Commander Brigadier General Oscar Jose Julia; and the heads of fourteen Latin American nuclear agencies.

The official ceremony, which was held at noon today, was also attended by former President Roberto Marcelo Levingston; (David Dingwall), parliamentary secretary for energy of Canada; (John di Ganzi), an official of the Canadian Bureau for Technological Sciences and Foreign Affairs; and (Justina Kuryllowicz), adviser to the Canadian minister of state for mines.

Vice Admiral Castro Madero spoke at the ceremony, stressing that the powerplant is yet another example of what can be achieved when continuity and coherence are applied to the implementation of a given policy in strict compliance with ethical principles. Castro Madero added that Argentina's participation in the overall project surpassed 50 percent.

It is worth pointing out that Judy Erola, Canadian minister of state for mines, spoke at the ceremony to emphasize that Argentina and Canada are facing similar challenges in their endeavour to cope with their energy needs. Minister Erola expressed her wish that the cooperation between Argentina and Canada, which began with the construction of the Embalse Rio Tercero powerplant, will expand in the future for the benefit of both nations.

FORMER COMMANDERS MIGHT BE DEMOTED FOR ABUSES

PY041608 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1401 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 May (NA) -- The three commanders in chief who formed the military junta during the war over the Malvinas will allegedly be demoted and dismissed from their respective forces. This would be the alleged consequence of the final report to be released before the end of this month by the interforces committee in charge of studying the responsibilities for political and military decisions during the armed conflict with Great Britain.

This information, which was disclosed today by the newspaper CLARIN, quotes "sources linked to the investigations" and stated that the committee will release its report before the end of the month. The information also added that the committee's report will also include criticism of Nicanor Costa Mendez, who was foreign minister during the war over the Malvinas, although any sanction against him does not correspond to the military sphere.

It is also pointed out that the report to be issued by the committee, which is made up of Lt Gen Benjamin Rattenbach, Gen Tomas Sanchez de Bustamante, Brig Gen Alberto Rey and Adm Jorge Vago, will not issue any resolutions. As a consequence, the current military junta will be in charge of approving the document or not. Should the junta approve the document, it will then be submitted for a final analysis to a military court.

According to the sources mentioned by CLARIN, the court would allegedly order that Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, Adm Jorge Anaya and Brig Gen Basilio Lami Dozo be "demoted and dismissed from their respective branches of the service." It is finally pointed out that this would mean that they would lose the privilege of using their military rank and receiving the corresponding salary.

TROTSKYIST WORKERS PARTY HOLDS PUBLIC RALLY

PY041543 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1450 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr (DYN) -- About 2,500 people took part in a rally of the Trotskyist Workers Party (PO) last night. The PO officially announced that "it has close to 70,000 members in the entire country." During the rally, one of the first massive rallies held by this political organization, Daniel Zantleifer, member of the PO National Promotion Board, stressed the number of members obtained by the PO. He said that "this reveals that an important sector has learned through experience that Peronism is a pro-management organization by the way its leaders act and because these leaders have governed against the workers' interests."

Another PO leader, Claudio Kohan, member of the Volkswagen Monte Chingolo Plant Internal Commission, emphasized the importance of the workers' movement in this company. He said that "although a magnifying glass is being used to find some evidence of the military-union pact, we in the Volkswagen factory have clear evidence of this pact." In this regard, he said that this pact "not only covers the union bureaucracy and the dictatorship, but also the imperialist management and the bourgeois parties." He added that this pact "goes against the Volkswagen workers and is nothing more than the so-called institutionalization" being prepared against the workers of the entire country.

ARMY OFFICERS' HOMES ATTACKED IN COCHABAMBA

PY041302 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 May 83

["Text" of communique released by Information Ministry in La Paz; no date given]

[Text] The Information Ministry hereby reports that the wife of Army Commander in Chief Simon Sejas Tordoya was the victim of a cowardly attack at her home in Cochabamba last Saturday and that unidentified men also forced their way into the residence of the commander of the military school last Sunday.

On Saturday, 30 April, at approximately 2000, three hooded men forced their way into the home of Army Commander in Chief General Simon Sejas Tordoya.

The attackers first handcuffed and gagged Gen Sejas' ailing wife, who was in the house located on Juan Capriles Street in Cochabamba at the time. They then searched it, presumably for documents. They later left carrying appliances and jewels of as yet undetermined value.

A few minutes later, a friend of General Sejas' wife reported the attack when she paid a call on Mrs Sejas. Gen Sejas was informed of the attack while attending a meeting with high-ranking officers of the 7th Army Division at the residence of Colonel Bismarck Ortiz, commander of the school for noncommissioned officers "Sargento Maximiliano Paredes."

Preliminary investigations indicate that the attackers might be linked to drug trafficking, discharged servicemen and paramilitary forces.

Gen Sejas is bent on dismissing those officers from the Army who brought shame to the institution through involvement in illegal acts.

Early on Sunday, 1 May, unidentified men also forced their way into the residence of Military School Commander General Raul Lopez Leyton in Cochabamba. The Cochabamba military garrison decreed a state of emergency to avoid similar attacks, which appear to be reprisals by some corrupt officers linked to drug trafficking who are being discharged by the Army leadership.

Voicing his full support for Generals Sejas and Lopez, President Siles Zuazo emphasized their role in restoring the armed forces' prestige and has ordered a thorough investigation to identify the perpetrators and instigators of these attacks.

GOVERNMENT VOWS TO COOPERATE WITH U.S. COURTS

PY041515 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 May 83

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Mario Roncal Antezana has said that the Bolivian Government will cooperate with whatever investigations are deemed necessary to bring to trial those involved in drug trafficking and who might face charges in U.S. courts such as former Colonel Luis Arce Gomez.

According to press reports datelines Washington, Arce Gomez -- who was interior minister under the Garcia Meza military regime -- was indicated by a grand jury for involvement in cocaine trafficking and was sentenced to a 30-year jail term.

The reports add that 17 more persons -- including several Army officers -- are involved in the case.

Roncal said U.S. courts are empowered to bring to trial those who are believed to have violated U.S. laws.

He added that the Bolivian Government will make every possible effort to brign to trial all those involved in this illegal traffic.

MNRI LEADER DENIES FURTHER CABINET CHANGES

PY041503 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 May 83

[Excerpt] Felix Rospigliosi, executive secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI], has stated that there will be no further changes in President Siles Zuazo's Cabinet until August. He made it clear, however, that it is the president's exclusive prerogative to reorganize his Cabinet.

Rospigliosi called mere speculation reports that Siles Zuazo's Cabinet will be reshuffled. After a lengthy meeting with the MNRI leader at Government Palace yesterday, Rospigliosi said these reports are misleading the public.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS TO BE HELD IN DECEMBER

PY050131 Paris AFP in Spanish 1832 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] La Paz, 4 May (AFP) -- According to a law approved today by Congress, municipal elections will be held in Bolivia on the second Sunday of December 1983 after 31 years of de facto governments.

The elections will be held with the use of the multicolor and multiparty ballot for the first time in Bolivian municipal elections.

The municipal councils and boards (12 in departmental capitals and 6 in the provinces) will be elected by popular vote, while the mayors will be elected by the constituted councils.

The National Electoral Court has been authorized to organize and oversee the development of the municipal elections.

For 30 years the municipal governments have been under the jurisdiction of the Bolivian Interior Ministry.

LIBYAN ARMS THOUGHT DESTINED FOR C.A. GUERRILLAS

PY042340 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 May 83 p 5

[By Roberto Godoy]

[Excerpts] The weapons found aboard the Libyan planes detained in northern Brazil are definitely earmarked for the guerrillas, probably from El Salvador. Its value for the Nicaraguan Army, official addressee of the cargo, is very relative and would not justify a risky air transport operation. The urgency is only compatible with the increasing need for weapons revealed by the Salvadoran rebels. The Sandinist regular troops are supplied by the Soviet Union through Cuba, and they use materiel of better quality than those found in the Ilyushin-76 and in the C-130 planes in Manaus and Recife.

This is the conclusion of two high-ranking Brazilian Air Force officers who had access to the inventory of the arsenal inspected by military experts. According to these sources, "nothing of what was found is capable of changing the balance of forces fighting in Central America." The Libyan cargo is reportedly made up of several items:

-- two airplanes manufactured in Czechoslovakia, with maintenance supplies;
-- four or five tons of multi-purpose grenades;
-- light weapons, rifles and machineguns;
-- eight multiple rocket launchers;
-- several types of explosives;
-- five or six tons of fragmentation bombs;
-- 70 mm air-to-ground rockets;
-- 140 mm air-to-ground rockets;
-- 85 mm anti-tank rockets;
-- man-portable Grail antiaircraft missiles;
-- 10 antiaircraft 7.62 mm machineguns;
-- parachutes for troops and other material;
-- repair kits.

This "role" could be divided between Nicaragua and the Salvadoran rebels in a very simple manner. Basically, the military from Managua is interested in the airplanes, the 140-pound bombs, the parachutes, the maintenance parts and probably the multiple launchers of the BM-21 type -- a simple launch platform with 40 tubes to fire ALS-14 rockets. One salvo would mean the release of 1,800 kg of explosives against a target 15 km away. The Salvadoran rebels need equipment to counter the U.S. Huey helicopters sent by Washington, which have caused heavy losses to the guerrillas, which fly low and are heavily armed. So the fast-firing machineguns would be of great interest to them. This machinegun, the ZPU, which comes with a one to four tube configuration, is sold very cheaply or given away to at least 19 countries. It can fire 1,100 rounds per minute and has a very simple aiming system which allows it to be used by personnel with little training. The SA-7 Grail found aboard the Hercules C-130 in Recife -- initially mistaken for simple bazookas -- are also earmarked for that task of antiaircraft combat. This man-portable missile is fired by a single man, leaves practically no trail, and can destroy any kind of known aircraft through its heat-seeking mechanism. It weighs only 9 kg and carries a 2.5 kg warhead. In Vietnam it was entrusted to women and boys after quick training.

It became even more obvious that the cargo was earmarked for guerrillas when it was confirmed that on board the Ilyushin planes there were multiple rocket launchers of the Soviet BM-21 type. They are transported on light trailers, pulled by trucks or mounted on lightly armored vehicles. The aiming adjustment can be made with the help of tracking radars which establish the trajectory, or in the classical manner, through the optical telemetry system. In the Nicaraguan case, it is a terrific instrument for stopping possible advances of regular troops from Honduras, who are theoretically ready for invasion. The BM-21 batteries will also help the Salvadoran rebels to block the action of the Salvadoran Army. But the presence of the dismantled airplanes manufactured by Czechoslovakia's Aero Vodochody is rather intriguing.

The light weapons, machineguns, and assault rifles have no indication of the origin, but are probably Soviet.

The 75 mm and 140 mm multipurpose rockets encountered in Recife have no certain destination. They can be used for air-to-ground or ground-to-ground purposes. The larger caliber model is offered by almost all main suppliers of the world, but the smaller one has only one permanent producer: Brazil. These weapons are manufactured by Avibras Aerospacial [Brazilian Aerospace Aviation Company] and have two names: the SBAT-70 (air-to-ground) and the SS-07 (ground to-ground). The 4-kg warhead is interchangable: it can be of the antipersonal type or the antitank with a range of 7.5 km.

Would they be Brazilian then? It is difficult to say. The government denies it. And the material has no indication of its origin -- except for the colors -- silver and blue. The same colors as Avibras.

Cargo Awaits Alitalia Transport

PY041709 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] The Libyan Hercules C-130 aircraft parked in the Guararapis International Airport in Recife; and the three Libyan Ilyushin planes in Eduardo Gomes airport in Manaus, have ceased to be a tourist attraction.

In Manaus the war materiel which was seized from the Libyan planes, which were transporting it to an uncertain destination, is awaiting the arrival of the Alitalia plane which will take it back to Tripoli.

While awaiting the arrival of the Alitalia plane the 38 crew members spend their time shopping in the duty-free zone in Manaus and going around with local women.

Aeronautics Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos hopes that this issue will be solved by the end of the week. In the meantime, relations between the Brazilian, Libyan and Italian Governments are good and the arrival of the Italian aircraft is expected.

It was also disclosed that Lt Gen Delio Jardim de Mattos has been officially invited to visit Libya.

Alitalia Cancels; Sea Transport Likely

PY042233 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Brazilia -- The aeronautics minister has reported that the agreement with Alitalia for transporting Libyan weapons detained in Recife and Manaus has been broken. The breaking of the agreement was attributed to the inefficiency of the Italian company which wanted to make several trips thus making the transport more expensive.

The Aeronautics Ministry added that the transfer of the weapons to Libya would be made by ship. The cargo will be transported initially to Rio de Janeiro by Brazilian Air Force Hercules C-130 planes.

MINISTER 'INDIGNANT' AT AL-QADHDHAFI CRITICISM

PY042345 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Apr 83 p 5

[Text] Navy Minister Maximiano da Fonseca was indignant yesterday when he was informed in Rio de Janeiro about the terms that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi used in his speech to criticize the Brizilian Government. Although Maximiano da Fonseca said he believes that Al-Qadhdhafi used "harsh" and "unjust" terms; he believes that the official Brazilian answer must be given by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro.

The navy minister said: "The Libyans lied from the very beginning when they said that they were transporting medicines when instead they were transporting arms. Therefore, the Brazilian Government acted in keeping with international agreements when it enforced the Chicago agreement." He wondered: "Why didn't they report they were transporting arms?"

A reporter asked: "Does this mean then that if Libya had supplied correct information about the nature of the cargo to the Brazilian Government, it could have used Brazilian air space without any trouble?" Taken by surprise by this question, the navy minister said: "Those are your words. I do not know what the government's position would have been under those circumstances, but Brazil has adopted a correct position regarding the incident of the planes retained in Recife and Manaus. Our national sovereignty was at stake."

The statement issued by Libyan President al-Qadhdhafi that Brazil has adopted a servile positon regarding "U.S. imperialism," did not elecit much reaction from Brasilia's Army circles since the affair is believed to be "the competence of the Foreign Ministry."

Military sources have stated that Brazil has adopted a positon that is "closely in keeping with the Chicago convention and a moderate position, politically speaking, since the clandestine entrance of any product may be confiscated. The source noted that Brazil did not confiscate the arms because it accepted the excuses that were submitted by the Libyan Government."

AERONAUTICS MINISTER INVITED TO VISIT LIBYA

PY050216 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 May 83 p 5

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- The Libyan Embassy in Brasilia has extended an invitation to Aeronautics Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos to visit Tripoli as guest of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's government. The invitation was interpreted yesterday by the aeronautics minister as a clear indication that relations between the two countries will not be damaged by the incident of the airplanes.

According to the aeronautics minister, the invitation is also an indication that negotiations for the purchase of Brazilian airplanes -- especially of the Xingu executive transport and the Tucano training planes -- will not be suspended due to the detention of the weapons.

Jardim de Mattos confirmed yesterday that Libya is interested in the purchase of approximately 100 Brazilian airplanes. Libya will thus become in a short period one of the two main importers of Brazilian airplanes along with the United States. Jardim de Mattos' trip to Tripoli will depend on the assessment of his commitments, as he said, because he has already made a trip abroad this year -- to the United States -- and on 27 May he is going to France to preside over the ceremony marking the inauguration of Embraer's [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] stand at the international hall at Le Bourget.

DEPUTIES TO STUDY RESUMPTION OF TIES WITH CUBA

PY041632 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Apr 83 p 4

[Excerpt] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- The Chamber Foreign Relations Committee yesterday asked deputy Marcio Santilli (Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party-Sao Paulo) to gather information which would allow the committee to discuss and, if appropriate, to convey to Itamaraty its position on the resumption of diplomatic relations between Brazil and Cuba.

FIGUEIREDO'S C.A., CARIBBEAN POSITION CONTESTED

PY040411 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Apr 83 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "A False Position"]

[Excerpts] President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo has clearly outlined Brazil's foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere: Where Brazil has common borders with countries whose political-social development can represent a danger to national security, the Brazilian Government will do everything possible to prevent the region from falling under the influence of foreign powers, especially the Soviet Union. Regarding countries with which Brazil has no common borders, Brazil is not involved with the problem, although the problem may be of great interest to other nations of the continent.

The foreign policy which President Figueiredo outlined in Cancun has this curious aspect: What happens in Central America and in the Caribbean has no connection whatsoever with what happens on Brazil's northern border, specifically in Suriname.

It is worth noting that upon outlining this position, the Brazilian president stressed the principle of self-determination by the Nicaraguan Government (although it is a Marxist tegime) and said that the situation in Central America is the result of the lack of sensitivity on the part of friendly countries in addition to the fact that the Central American countries are facing serious economic and social problems and they do not receive any friendly foreign aid. Therefore, Figueiredo concludes, they accept the aid the Soviet Union may offer them.... this is a "sui generis" foreign policy established by President Figueiredo in Cancun. It is "sui generis" because perhaps some day the Soviet Union will be in a position of offering more aid than Brazil can offer Suriname. What will the Brazilian Government do then regarding the national interest, the principle of self-determination and the selfishness of those who do not provide any aid?

Strictly speaking, the president should have gone deeper into the analysis of Central American problems. Unfortunately, his abyssal view of the world, which divides the Western world in two, prevents him from stating, as was done in the past, that only the federation, or the amphictyonic association of the Central American countries, would allow them to pull themselves out of the extreme underdevelopment and the vicious circle of oligarchic violence. This oligarchy was first contested by banditry and later by the revolution that was smothered by the U.S. Marines who reestablished the oligarchy, which in turn, revives the revolutionary violence in a sinister merry-go-round which ends when the communists establish their violence.

It is a shame that President Figueiredo reduced the Central American problem to the lack of aid -- which provokes Soviet aid -- and to socioeconomic causes. If he had a broader vision of international problems; if he tried to understand why the Cubans are leaving Angola to establish encampments in Nicaragua, perhaps he would still have avoided involvement with U.S. intervention (?) in the area, but he would not have divided the hemisphere into two parts. He would have seen that the hemisphere, like its problem, is one entity when the enemy takes advantage of the North-South dissension and of the predominance of dictatorships to destroy democracy. Therefore, the foreign policy that the Brazilian president outlined for Latin America is weak and the Brazilian position is false.

IMF TO RELEASE LOAN; LAIA WITHDRAWAL REPORTED

PY050302 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 May 83 p 1

[Text] A source linked to the IMF has reported in Washington that the IMF will probably release the second parcel of $411 million of the negotiated loan to Brazil, even though Brazil did not reach its objectives for foreign accounts [accrued reserves] scheduled for the first quarter.

Regarding trade balance, the prospects are encouraging. According to a Finance Ministry expert, April will record a surplus of approximately $500 million, which implies a balance of $1,344,000,000 during the first 4 months of the year. If this "performance" [given in English] continues, the 1983 balance will be very close to the goal of $6 billion promised to the IMF.

Brazil's withdrawal, as of 1 May, from the Latin American Integration Association -- LAIA, which sets norms for multilateral trade, has had a negative impact on the IMF. According to a high-ranking source in the government economic area, Brazilian representative to the IMF, Alexandre Kafka, has complained to Minister Ernane Galveas. The new Brazilian strategy is to negotiate bilaterally with each of the member countries: Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile.

MAY DAY ADDRESS, ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS

Pinochet Speech

PY021644 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 May 83

["Excerpt" of speech by President Augusto Pinochet on 1 May at the La Moneda Palace -- recorded]

[Text] The government is constantly concerned, and labor leaders will find the doors open whenever they want to talk with the nation's president. [shouts] [words indistinct] the proposals and concerns and [words indistinct] and tries to resolve them in the best possible manner.

Gentlemen, I also want you to know that, when I see labor leaders who listen to the siren's songs, which were heard in the early seventies and even before that, telling the workers that this government alone is an immoral government, as though nothing happened under other governments; that those now in government [words indistinct] [applause].

The government has faced up to this depression with realism and decisive action. It has been objectively seeking the best way for the country to resume the path of progress. The government has never stopped trying to solve the most urgent problems. I am aware of the fact that economic difficulties hit the needy hardest, and this is why I have ordered the creation of a social assistance network to serve such persons, particularly to assist them in their daily needs in order to alleviate their situation. This has been the government's effective response to the needs of those people.

Yet there are those demagogues who intend to take advantage of the admittedly serious effects of the crisis [words indistinct] (?by offering) so-called solutions.

Antigovernment Demonstrations

PY021725 Paris AFP in Spanish 0210 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Santiago, 1 May (AFP) -- Antigovernment demonstrations held in Santiago on May Day resulted in the arrest of 78 persons with a few persons injured, reported police sources and witnesses.

The military police, known as Carabineros, said that most of the persons arrested will be charged with disorderly conduct, while four men and three women will be prosecuted for violating the state's internal security law.

The incidents began at the Los Artesanos Plaza, on the north side of the Mapocho River, where workers and students tried to hold a rally without police permission.

When the police barred the rally, demonstrators went downtown and gathered on the steps of the Metropolitan Cathedral.

The government of General Pinochet had prohibited outdoor meetings on May Day, but had allowed workers to hold meetings in their union headquarters.

The official ceremony marking May Day was attended by President Pinochet, top government officials and 3,000 unionists and businessmen who had been invited.

A photographer of the newspaper ULTIMAS NOTICIAS was injured. Onlookers reported that military policemen and unidentified civilians participated in the police operation to stop the rally.

It was reported over the Catholic University Television Channel 13 that the civilians beat beat up numerous persons and destroyed the equipment of some journalists and foreign correspondents.

French Journalists Beaten

PY022250 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1437 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Neuquen, 2 May, (TELAM) -- During the disorders that took place yesterday afternoon in Santiago, the police detained two French journalists, ruining their film equipment and subjecting them to a beating.

This report comes from Radio Cooperative in the Chilean capital which adds that the correspondents from French Television were detained by security officials and taken to the first precinct police station.

There, according to the source, the security officers destroyed their film equipment and after beating them let them go free, after verifying their status as correspondents, adding that both reporters called the French ambassador.

Government Blamed for Attacks

PY050127 Paris AFP in Spanish 0353 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Santiago, 3 May (AFP) -- Chilean reporters today charged the government directly with the responsibility for attacks against reporters during the demonstrations staged on labor day.

In a declaration, the metropolitan reporters association said they will present an accusation against Interior Minister Enrique Montero for violating the Constitution, and will file suit in court against those who carried out the attacks.

Yesterday, General Montero minimized the seriousness of the demonstrations staged in Santiago on 1 May, when 76 persons were detained and some reporters and foreign correspondents were hit by civilians who were apparently cooperating with the police.

Meanwhile, the Carabineros began an investigation of the denunciations made by some journalistic sectors, it has been learned.

A similar event took place on 2 December 1982 when a group of civilians, in the presence of Carabineros, attacked several reporters who were covering a meeting of the opposition. A special judge was designated then, but the case was closed because no culprits were found, it was recalled.

Five Accused of Security Law Violation

PY031445 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Only five of the agitators arrested in Artesanos Park yesterday were put at the disposal of the courts. The other 71 persons were released after their addresses were confirmed.

This information was released by Police sources who reported that those arrested include two men and three women. They have been identified as (Ivan Rodrigo Rojas Mino), (Francisco Estebes Valencia), (Ana Esfiscareni Navarro), and sisters (Marcela) and (Tatiana Jerez Arellano). The first two are being held in the First Carabineros Precinct and the three women in the Sixth Carabineros Precinct. They are being charged with violating the state security law and were put at the disposal of the Interior Ministry.

Havana Cites 'Repression'

PA041651 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The Chilean Government has threatened to use full force energy if copper industry workers decide to stage a general strike next 11 May in opposition to the government's economic and labor policies.

Brigadier General Enrique Montero, the dictatorship's Interior Minister, warned that everyone must face the consequences and underlined that there are laws to punish those who threaten what he called the state's internal security.

On 1 May, International Labor Day, the Chilean regime's forces repressed workers who marched through the streets of Santiago and other cities in commemoration of that historic date. More than 20 workers were wounded and nearly 100 were arrested. They will all be tried on the same charge: actions against the internal security of the fascist state.

COMMUNIST CELL ACTIVISTS ARRESTED, MATERIAL SEIZED

PY041533 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 24 Apr 83 p C3

[By Nelso Salazar Monasterio]

[Excerpts] Valdivia -- A group of 10 persons engaged in subversive activities were arrested in Malalhue, district of Lanco situated in the north of the province. It was stated that the group, which was arrested as a consequence of an operation carried out by Carabinero forces, operated under the Communist Party's protection.

This announcement was made during a press conference by Valdivia Governor Brigadier General Claudio Lopez Silva and Carabinero Rolando Sanchez Melo.

Among the arrested persons, who are currently being held at the Valdivia's Preventive Detention Center, is 31-year-old Waldo Orlando Llanquilef Huaiquipan, alias Mario, who is an active member of the Communist Party. Waldo Llanquilef, an electronics-physics professor, had been hired by the Valdivia Professional Institute and was teaching at one of the secondary schools in this city where he was arrested while giving a class.

The Carabineros seized a large quantity of printing equipment and subversive material.

The police also confiscated a mimeograph machine, a typewriter, 400 copies of the newspaper EL SIGLO, 240 subversive pamphlets written in Mapuche language, 32 postage stamps with Pablo Neruda's picture, and 18 bulletins containing the principles of the extremists rebellion, etc.

SOVIET, POLISH, CUBAN FISHING VESSELS OBSERVED

PY031452 Paris AFP in Spanish 0219 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Santiago, 2 May (AFP) -- Admiral Jose Toribio Merino, Chilean Navy commander and member of the Military Junta, reported again today the presence of Soviet, Polish and Cuban fishing vessels along the Chilean coast.

He said that these Socialist country vessels stay along the Chilean coast 365 days a year and that they are part of fleets made up of large mother ships equipped with modern technology.

Some 15 days ago Admiral Merino said that the Soviet and Cuban fishing vessels were exhausting the supply of tuna along the Chilean coast.

He said that his tuna belongs to Chile and that the tuna does not get a chance to get to us because 35 vessels of those nations are fishing them 400 miles from the coast.

The head of the Chilean Navy said that the Chilean sea is the best guarantee for national recovery at a time of real world recession.

SCHWEITZER ON UK REQUEST TO SET UP BASE

PY042243 Paris AFP in Spanish 1321 GMT 4 May 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 4 May (AFP) -- It was officially reported in Chile today that Great Britain had failed in its attempt to establish a territorial support base in Chile for the purpose of facilitating its air and maritime operations on the Malvinas Islands.

Speaking in a press conference, Chilean Foreign Minister Miguel Schweitzer stated today that it is true that Great Britain presented many petitions, not only of this type, but of many other types as well.

This is the first official confirmation of the existence of negotiations in the wake of the recovery of the islands by Great Britain a year ago in the war with Argentina.

The foreign minister stated: Chile maintains its neutral position in the conflict because both Argentina and Great Britain are two friendly countries with which we have good diplomatic relations.

Schweitzer, who had been ambassador to London before being designated foreign minister in February 1983, added that Chile will maintain a just balance between the two countries and will avoid any action that could disturb these good relations.

During his visit to Chile, [British Minister of State] Onslow did not mention the British negotiations. However, he had made remarks that were considered untimely when he referred to the Chilean position in the Malvinas war.

Onslow, in fact, expressed satisfaction over the understanding he had found in Chile and over the strong, friendly ties between the two countries before, during, and after the conflict.

On reaffirming Chile's strict neutrality, Schweitzer stressed the need to look for an effective system in Latin America for finding peaceful solutions to conflicts.

M-19 CLAIMS MEMBERS KILLED AFTER TAKING AMNESTY

PA042126 Paris AFP in Spanish 1633 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Bogota, 4 May (AFP) -- The Colombian 19 April Movement (M-19) has charged that 23 of its members who accepted the amnesty offered by the government of President Belisario Betancur have been killed. Two M-19 members, in statements made last night to AFP and other international news agencies in Colombia, stated that "this is why we resumed the armed struggle."

Furthermore, they explained that they granted an 8-month truce to Betancur's government to at least draft social programs to benefit the people, but that this "has been managed by the monopolies."

One of the guerrillas said that Andres Almarales, a former legislative representative who benefited from the amnesty and was released from a prison in Bogota, was almost kidnapped at Eldorado Airport. He said that others who benefited from the amnesty have been attacked and injured by members of the clandestine Death to Kidnappers (MAS) movement, which the M-19 accuses of being a "paramilitary organization."

"Betancur offered no guarantees to those who accepted the amnesty," the guerrilla said, explaining that "those who accepted the amnesty are enduring hunger and unemployment, and have been forced to go underground and take up arms again."

He described Betancur as a "nice guy," but observed that "he has not kept the promises made during his campaign because neither the monopolies nor the military have let him."

CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES PRESIDENT RESIGNS

PA041604 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 May 83

[Carlos Ruiz report]

[Excerpts] Bogota -- The Chamber of Representatives formally began its special sessions tonight with a brief plenary session in which congressmen accepted the resignation of its president, Hernando Gomez, and the third commission approved the first bills submitted by the government following a brief discussion.

After accepting the resignation from Gomez, who is a member of the Conservative Party, the congressmen spent the remainder of the inaugural session familiarizing themselves with new electronic equipment installed for voting and for confirming the presence of a quorum. Gomez resigned due to failing health.

200,000 TEACHERS STRIKE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PA041654 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Bogota -- A strike called by the Colombian Teachers' Federation, FECODE, which is demanding an immediate response to its various requests, will become effective throughout the country at 0800 today.

The stoppage will affect both primary and secondary government school students.

FECODE has announced that some 200,000 affiliated teachers will participate in the action, which will last until tomorrow.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER HOSPITALIZED FOR CHECKUP

PA041529 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] According to a communique released by the presidency's Information and Press Secretariat, Government Minister Dr Rodrigo Escobar Navia was hospitalized for a medical checkup in the Andes Medical Center on Monday, 2 May. He will remain there until Wednesday, 4 May. His health is completely normal, the communique concludes.

INCREASE IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES PLANNED

PA041836 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 May 83

[Excerpt] Bogota -- The government announced today that it plans to expand public expenditures without overstepping fiscal policy. We must be careful not to plant timebombs, Finance Minister Gutierrez Castro explained after a meeting of the government's economic team today in Narino House with the chief of state.

According to the minister, they reviewed the national economy -- where unemployment is the major problem -- the effect on the country's productive sectors, and the policies implemented thus far to resolve this situation.

He added that the discussions also dealt with strategies for international financing and with the Bank of the Republic's handling of the government's debts within its ordinary and extraordinary allotments.

We want to be particularly careful, he said, not to establish expenditure expansion programs that might foil fiscal policy.

BOLIVARIAN PRESIDENTS TO MEET IN AUGUST

PA301650 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Excerpt] The presidency of the republic announced today that the presidents of the Bolivarian countries will meet at the Boyaca Bridge on 10 August to mark the bicentennial of Simon Bolivar's birth. Colombian President Belisario Betancur has confirmed that he will attend the ceremony. The presidents of Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia will also attend.

It has been announced that President Betancur will go to Caracas on 24 July to meet with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, also within the framework of the celebration of the birthday of Bolivar, the liberator of the five South American nations.

President Betancur announced that the foreign ministers' meeting to be held in Cartagena beginning on 1 July will exclusively deal with Bolivarian issues and therefore will not have immediate political impact.

HURTADO DECLARES STATE OF EMERGENCY IN QUITO

PA041943 Paris AFP in Spanish 1756 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Quito, 4 May (AFP) -- Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado has declared a state of emergency in Quito, in view of the heavy losses to homes, communications, and public services caused by continuous rainfall, endangering the safety of the inhabitants.

The president returned to Quito today after a 14-hour visit to the cities of Quevedo and Guayaquil which have also been hit heavily by floods.

Immediately after being briefed on the losses sustained in the capital as a result of the intense and prolonged rainfall of the last few days, he declared a state of emergency in this city of 1 million inhabitants.

So far, Hurtado's government has declared states of emergency in eight provinces, three in the mountains and five on the coast.

OAPEC OFFICIALS VISIT, DISCUSS COOPERATION

PA041445 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Natural Resources and Energy Minister Gustavo Galindo was visited by OAPEC Secretary General 'Ali Ahmad Attiga. During their meeting, the two men discussed subjects of mutual interest and ways in which OAPEC may collaborate with Ecuador.

Attiga, who is a guest of OLADE, also commented on the world's oil market situation. Referring to the recent crisis that forced OPEC to lower the price of oil, Attiga said: We have all learned enough from this situation.

The OAPEC secretary general said that he believes that oil producing and exporting countries are going to strengthen their ties and will cooperate much more than before.

During his 5-day visit, Attiga will meet with OLADE Executive Secretary Ulises Ramirez and with OLADE experts to discuss the energy cooperation agreements in force in Latin America.

Attiga will also meet with President Oswaldo Hurtado and Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez.

MILITARY MINISTERS LABEL COUP REPORTS 'ABSURD'

PY032355 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The ministers of aeronautics, navy and war have reiterated that there is unity between the armed forces and the government, terming absurd reports of an eventual coup d'etat. Here are the statements made by Lieutenant General Herman Boluarte and Vice Admiral Jorge Du Bois.

[Begin Boluarte recording] The harmony existing between the armed forces and the government has been questioned many times.

[Du Bois] The armed forces totally support the government because the government is representing the Peruvian people and the armed forces...

[Question] How would you rate the persistent reports on the possibility of a coup d'etat?

[Du Bois] They are totally absurd. [end recording]

CABINET CHANGES TO TAKE PLACE BEFORE JULY

PY032140 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1818 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 28 Apr (EFE) -- Senator Javier Alva, the country's second vice president and secretary general of the ruling Popular Action Party, has announced that new cabinet changes will soon take place in Peru.

After the recent and unexpected departure of Interior Minister Fernando Rincon, word spread that Finance Minister Carlos Rodrigues, Agricultural Minister Mirko Cuculiza and Mines and Energy Minister Fernando Montero, would soon follow.

Alva points out a few days ago that the ministers "lacked job stability." The replacement of some of them appears to be certain before July, Alva said.

After a lengthy meeting with President Fernando Belaunde, Alva talked about the forthcoming changes. Although he failed to say what ministries would be affected, he did say that it is up to the president to decide this.

PUNO DECLARED IN EMERGENCY DUE TO 48-HOUR STRIKE

PY040000 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0014 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Lima, 29 Apr (EFE) -- The Peruvian Government has declared Puno Department, along the Bolivian border, in a state of emergency and has suspended the constitutional guarantees for 4 days following disruptions of order caused by a 48-hour departmental strike.

The strike, which practically paralyzed the main cities of Puno Department, was called to protest what is considered indifference by the government toward the terrible droughts that are oppressing the department.

The decree declaring the state of emergency and suspending the constitutional guarantees states that "attempts have been made to disrupt order in Yunguyo District and to extend the agitation to other places through an illegal stoppage in Puno Department."

Peasant Francisco Larico was shot when a group of people intercepted a police patrol in Yunguyo.

According to the official communique, policemen shot into the air to disperse the demonstrators who were assaulting them.

Similar demonstrations protesting against the government's indifference were held in other cities of Puno Department.

POLICE CLASH WITH STUDENT PROTESTERS, SHOOT SIX

PY040255 Paris AFP in Spanish 0226 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Lima, 3 May (AFP) -- Six students of the University of Engineering were shot and wounded here today when the police fired guns and hurled teargas bombs into the campus of this institution. The students were protesting the closing of the cafeteria ordered by university authorities. One of the students was shot in the stomach and his condition is serious, according to information gathered tonight.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS RADIO MOSCOW BROADCAST

PA040334 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2057 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] San Jose, 3 May (ACAN-EFE) — The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry has said that a Radio Moscow program in which Costa Rica is accused of complicity in a plot against Nicaragua is a "vile campaign." In the "Peace and Progress" program broadcast from Moscow, the radio station said that "Costa Rica has found itself involved in the U.S. plans to build militarized towns on the border with Nicaragua."

According to the Foreign Ministry, "this information is another manifestation of the vile campaign of discredit unleashed against the Costa Rican Government by groups interested in destabilizing Costa Rica's democratic institutions." The Foreign Ministry's press office has announced that a protest had been sent to Moscow rejecting the Soviet radio station's broadcast.

CHARGES ON NICARAGUAN REBEL ACTIVITY UNDER STUDY

PA301530 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] The government will expel anyone organizing war actions. The government has already begun to investigate charges that various groups are allegedly organizing to invade Nicaragua and, according to President Luis Alberto Monge, anyone involved in such activity will be immediately expelled.

The president reiterated that conditions are not suitable for a meeting with Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta, since the Costa Rican people demand an end to border incidents. Monge clearly stated that his government is not disposed to permit war actions against any neighbor government or country.

The government is investigating Pastora's whereabouts. The national authorities, the president said, are investigating Nicaraguan Government charges that Commander Pastora is in Costa Rica. The president said that it is improbable that Pastora is in northern Costa Rica where he would be easily identified and his presence would be reported to the authorities. President Monge said that this matter will be thoroughly investigated, but it could be that this information [words indistinct] to the Nicaraguan Government.

MONGE FAVORS CONFIDENTIALITY OF BANK ACCOUNTS

PA042206 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge said yesterday that the present circumstances demand changes in the structure, functioning and policies of the national banking system.

On being questioned on the subject yesterday during his visit to the Central Bank, the president added that the Executive branch has established a committee that is working on the restructuring of the national banking system. He said that the need for changes in the structure and the operation of the national banking system has been noticeable for some time.

President Monge said that he is opposed to the bill currently under study by the Legislative Assembly to eliminate the confidentiality of current accounts. He said that if the bill meant the elimination of the necessary and healthy confidentiality in the management of accounts, it would be necessary to find other ways to raise tax money. He said in closing that he will never support the violation of the current confidentiality of accounts in state banking institutions.

EL SALVADOR

RAIL SERVICE, HIGHWAY TRAFFIC DISRUPTED IN EAST

PA032325 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 2 May 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Sources from the Salvadoran National Railway, Fenadesal, reported today that railroad service is still paralyzed in eastern El Salvador as a result of the presence of guerrillas along the railway in the San Diego and San Vicente areas, and from El Coyolito to Valle San Juan, Jiquilisco Municipality, Usulutan Department.

Military sources have said that in the San Diego area, San Vicente Department, a large portion of the railway has been destroyed by the subversives, who have told peasants they are destroying the railways to prevent the armed forces from sending reinforcements to east.

It has also been reported that some 3,000 subversives have set up camp in the area between El Coyolito and Valle San Juan, Jiquilisco, and that government troops are doing the same in the area between San Marcos Lempa and Tierra Blanca. It is therefore believed that there will be a large-scale battle in that area at any moment.

It has been indicated that rail traffic has been at a standstill since Friday when the convoy headed by locomotive No. 858 travelling from San Miguel retdurned after the machinist, (Francisco Sosa), was informed of the presence of many guerrillas. It has been said that the freight train was stopped on the El Martillo Farm on the Salvadoran Cotton Cooperative Ltd, in Jiquilisco Municipality.

It has been reported that vehicular traffic on the Coastal Highway is completely paralyzed in the region east of San Nicolas Lempa because the subversives are operating along the highway in that region.

PAPER: REBELS NOW ATTACK WITH 'IMPUNITY'

PA042348 San Salvador EL SALVADOR NEWS GAZETTE in English 2-8 May 83 pp 2, 5

[Excerpts] The guerrillas are operating with relative impunity in the eastern sector of the country, in Chalatenango, Tejutla, Morazan and La Union. The successful attack on the border post at El Amatillo and the partial destruction of the international bridge is evidence of their ability to carry out sabotage operations in any part of the country.

A military observer who commented on this situation said that El Salvador was "living in a dream world" if it believed that Santa Ana, Ahuachapan and other cities were "safe" from attack. He added that such attacks should be expected.

Asked if in his opinion this also applied to San Salvador, the capital of the country, which has not suffered any major terrorist sabotage attacks by the guerrillas for some time, he replied with a laconic but firm "yes."

The guerrillas continue to recruit successfully, and despite casualties and dissension are able to maintain their strength in the neighborhood of 6,000 fighting men, he said.

The major portion of the nation's armed forces are pinned down guarding essential strategic positions.

However, amazement was expressed by a foreign diplomat when he was told that only a handful of customs house guards and national police were guarding the strategic bridge over the Goascoran River between Honduras and El Salvador at the time of the attack. "If that is the case, it is a miracle that the border station had not been attacked previously," he exclaimed.

A large number of Salvadoran troops that had been reported as surrendering to the guerrillas and giving up their arms in groups of up to 80, according to a military observer, were not properly trained. In the case of the 18 men that surrendered in Zacatecoluca and were later released, these were an engineering platoon not prepared for combat.

"Well-trained combat troops don't surrender," the observer said. Neither had the troops received adequate indoctrination, he said. "If this is given on a high level, it is neglected in the lower echelons and the foot soldiers," the observer said.

The Salvadoran Army is short 600 officers: 40 majors, 400 captains and the rest lieutenants and second lieutenants. It apparently has more than enough colonels. An effort with the assistance of U.S. trainers is being made to give the officer-strength of the army the required proportions.

This will have a profound effect on what the observer called "the archaic seniority system: of the armed forces, which traditionally increased its corps of officers by 25 to 35 a year from graduates of the military academy, who were promoted on the basis of strict seniority and never on the basis of merit.

While morale remains high in the upper echelons of El Salvador's military and political groups, the lower and middle classes are feeling the brunt of the actions of the guerrillas, who seem to be able to attack bridges, towns, roads and cities; to ambush troops; and to continue their destruction of the nation's infrastructure with impunity.

As the military observer remarked, "the war is going on everywhere. Anyone who thinks that Santa Ana, Ahuachapan and even San Salvador are safe from terrorist sabotage action is living in a dream world."

COPREFA COMMUNIQUE ON GUERRILLA ACTIONS

PA042141 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 2247 GMT 3 May 83

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, in San Salvador on 3 May -- read by announcer]

[Text] In an inhumane action, the subversives are abandoning their comrades, leaving them to the voracity of birds of prey and carnivorous animals after they are wounded in fighting with the national army.

The terrorists, after attacking military garrisons or carrying out harassing actions against army units, take flight when they feel that the battle is lost, apparently taking their fallen comrades with them in order to make a good impression among the other fighters. However, they later kill them and abandon their bodies when they feel that the wounded have become a hindrance. In view of these inhumane actions by the terrorists, national army soldiers take care to transfer wounded subversives to their garrisons to give them medical aid to try and save them. The bodies abandoned by the subversives are burned to prevent the spread of epidemics in the combat areas.

The source said that approximately 1,500 subversives participated in the clash that took place in El Amatillo. In this action the Army inflicted more than 100 casualties on the enemy, while only 11 were killed in the Army ranks.

The sixth military operations zone reported 13 terrorist bodies found on Cerro Mogotillo and Loma El Carmen. It also reported having seized a large quantity of Russian war supplies, including one RPG-2 grenade, two hand grenades, two G-3 rifle magazines and one terrorist orientation primer.

Six dead terrorists were found on (Cerro La Torrecilla) and two more bodies were found at the Anamoros turnoff. It was also reported that terrorist (Carlos Ulloa), alias (Pomponio), had surrendered to the army and given up one G-3 rifle, one belt, one hand grenade and one bandolier.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY APPROVES AMNESTY LAW

PA042049 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1940 GMT 4 May 83

[Salvadoran Constituent Assembly session in which Roberto d'Aubuisson, Constituent Assembly chairman, calls for the vote on the amnesty and citizen rehabilitation bill -- live, monitored in progress]

[Text] ...the amnesty and citizen rehabilitation law. It is a reflection of the pluralism that exists in this assembly. Everything that each of you has ecpressed is as if the people who voted for you and me were expressing themselves. However, it is also necessary that the great majority of the Salvadoran people who expressed their rejection of violence on 28 March do not feel disappointed with the law that we are now going to approve.

A defeatist spirit should not prevail. On the contrary, there should be optimism, because what we are doing is in representation of the Salvadoran people's power. We were elected by the people and as representatives of the people we are giving the rebels and the prisoners an opportunity to reincorporate themselves.

We should also give a vote of recognition, since soldiers' day falls in the month of May, to our armed forces for all of their efforts to maintain peace in our homeland as much as possible. They should feel no disappointement. Let us recognize their effort, for this is one way to cooperate with them as representatives of the people.

Just as we have expressed our opinions on this amnesty law, we must, with the same passion, the same assurance and in representation of our people, support measures at the appropriate time should they become necessary -- as I told Carmencita [not further identified] today, with all of the feeling and pain that would result -- should this not work out or if the rebels are not really interested in finding a logical and democratic solution to pacify our homeland.

We are now submitting the bill that we have been discussing on amnesty and citizen rehabilitation for a vote by this plenum. All those in favor of approving the bill discussed in this plenum, raise your hands. [short silence] -- Approved by 56 votes.

ARMED MEN OCCUPY STATION, BROADCAST MESSAGE

PA040419 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0004 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] San Salvador, 3 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Radio Cadena Central, one of the country's most popular radio stations, was taken over today by three armed men. According to a station report, the unidentified hooded men armed with small-caliber pistols arrived at the station at 1405 (2005 GMT) and locked all the employees in a room.

The men, who identified themselves as members of the Central American Workers Party [Partido de los trabajadores Centroamericanos], PTC, broadcast a message twice. The contents of the message are not known.

The men left the station in 10 minutes. They left behind some packages which they said were bombs. Members of the 1st Infantry Brigade stationed here arrived and freed the employees. The alleged bombs were really rocks.

This is the second time in 3 weeks that this station has been occupied. The existence of the PTC was unknown until today. However, it could possibly be a mistake, because there is a Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC), which is part of the FMLN.

FDR'S UNGO WILLING TO TALK WITH RICHARD STONE

PA041306 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Salvadoran FDR President Guillermo Ungo is willing to engage in dialogue with Richard Stone, the recently appointed special U.S. ambassador to Central America. Although he stated that Stone is not the right man for the job, Guillermo Ungo said here that he is open for talks, should Stone be interested. Ungo also mentioned subjects that should be included in an agenda for negotiations, particularly noting the establishment of peace, the encouragement of democracy and promotion of reforms that the extreme right has been blocking for so long.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Comments on Reagan Speech

PA030357 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Reagan's latest speech had a tone of desperation. This is a result of the difficulties he has encountered in having the U.S. Congress approve his warmongering plan for Central America. Reagan made a big effort to convince the U.S. people that they should also support his aggressive intentions. This is his biggest concern because the U.S. people are clearly opposed to any military adventure and to any meddling aimed at subjugating the sovereignty and dignity of another people.

Reagan appeared seriously concerned because, as he said, a defeat of his interests in El Salvador would be a strategic defeat.

Meanwhile, the situation here is beginning to clear up. The dictatorship is sinking and nothing can save it. The imperialists are trying to fool the U.S. people and think that they will be able to fool us. First they struggled to send only $5 million in military aid. Later they struggled to send 35 military advisers. Then they fought to send $26 million in military aid, later $60 million, and now they are trying to develop and unprecedented interventionist plan.

The strategy is simple: To get so mixed up in our internal situation, to stick their hands deeper in our homeland that tomorrow they may argue that they can't get out, that they have to intervene with troops in Central America. This is the interventionist escalation. But let the imperialists think carefully before they make the next move, before they make the next crazy move. The imperialists are dangerously walking toward their own historic setback in our land.

Break in FM Transmission

PA021845 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] We announce to our people that Radio Venceremos will soon resume its FM transmissions for San Salvador and nearby areas. In those FM broadcasts we will be retransmitting reports that our mobile unit sent us during the development of the "In the Face of the War Declared by Reagan, El Salvador Will Win" operation.

U.S. Special Envoy Criticized

PA040429 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] When Ronald Reagan spoke to the U.S. Congress a week ago, it became evident that he is concerned with the difficulties and opposition that his interventionist plan has encountered within his own government and from the U.S. people. Most of the congressmen are opposed to Reagan, and they are opposed because they can clearly see that Reagan's adventuresome and aggressive policy would further complicate matters in our country and in the end would lead the United States to its worst political and military setback since Vietnam. The North American people are also opposed to Reagan's policy because they cannot countenance having their national economic resources used to increase the repression against the Salvadoran people. It is precisely because of this huge opposition, that Reagan has cleverly found a way to evade it and to make his interventionist plan more bearable.

This is why he has agreed to send a superambassador to Central America. This superambassador will supposedly come to work for peace and to mediate among the parties in conflict. But it just happens that this good-will ambassador is none other than Mr Richard Stone, one of the most notorious warmongering hawks from Ronald Reagan's gang. What kind of political peace efforts can we expect from this character? None.

Richard Stone is just coming to give a political cover to Reagan's militarist plan. He is coming to win time while the interventionist plans are advanced and consolidated, while military bases are being built, while special troops are trained and while the fascist armies are built up with more weapons.

How can Richard Stone speak of peace when by the time he arrives tens of milions of dollars will already be in the hands of the Salvadoran distatorship to acquire the arms of genocide? This is a cheap maneuver. This is what is behind the guarantees and princples that Reagan outlined in his sad speech.

This is not the first such maneuver that the imperialists have implemented. Our people have learned their lessons. In the face of the aggressive intentions of the northern eagle, we will not lower our guard. We clearly understand that there is only one path: The unstoppable march to victory!

FMLN'S FARABUNDO MARTI GIVES BROADCAST DATA

PA041455 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] From the depths of the areas controlled by the people, alongside the guerrilla forces and the combative masses that are building the new homeland, this is the FMLN's Radio Farabundo Marti.

We broadcast every day at 1230 and again at 1900, on 6.9 mhz, 40-meter band, shortwave. We salute the workers of El Salvador and the entire world! This is the rebel signal of Radio Farabundo Marti, the FMLN's station, transmitting from Chalatenango Department for our entire heroic nation.

HAVANA REPORTS ON RECENT FMLN ACTIVITIES

PA032100 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Salvadoran guerrilla forces killed at least 15 and wounded an undetermined number of regime troops in clashes along the Pan-American and Coastal highways and in Triunfo, San Miguel Department. According to the rebel station Radio Venceremos, insurgents thwarted Salvadoran Army operations against positions occupied by guerrilla forces near Guazapa Hill.

Government spokesmen admitted that large sectors of the Usulutan, San Miguel, La Union and Morazan Departments are without electricity and almost without any communication with the rest of the country as a result of sabotage by rebel commandos.

Radio Venceremos accused the Honduran Army of indiscriminately bombing the population in the bordering town of Amatillo, which is constantly subject to Honduran artillery attacks. Over the weekend, the Honduran regime officially admitted it had supported the Salvadoran Army at the border in harassing FMLN guerrillas.

HAVANA NOTES ARRIVAL OF U.S. ELECTIONS EXPERTS

PA041834 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Three U.S. experts, paid by Ronald Reagan's government, are in El Salvador to organize the elections announced for next December by the Salvadoran regime. U.S. news media report that at least two of those experts worked in the Salvadoran electoral farce of March 1982, was termed fraudulent by the international press.

With this new electoral process in El Salvador, U.S. President Ronald Reagan will try to convince the U.S. Congress to approve multi-million dollar military and economic aid to the Salvadoran regime.

GUATEMALA

INTERIOR MINISTER ON PLOT TO KILL RIOS MONTT

PA0422327 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpt] In his news conference, Interior Minister Mendez Ruiz referred to the reported plot to murder Gen Efrain Rios Montt. What Mendez Ruiz said today adds the trimmings of a police novel to this case, commented some reporters at the end of the conference.

[Begin recording] [Mendez Ruiz] Look, there is some new information. One of the two Hondurans returned to Tegucigalpa, and he was apparently disciplined very harshly. This may have caused a problem within the group that had hired him because someone, one of their high-ranking leaders, claimed that better men could be found to do this work right here in Guatemala; that it was not necessary to hire anyone abroad.

One Honduran and the Nicaraguan are still here in Guatemala, and I expect they will be caught at any time. It was reported that inquiries will now be made with a high-ranking official.

[Question] Do you have information...[changes thought] have you asked the Honduran authorities to help by arresting the individual who returned to Tegucigalpa?

[Answer] Look, we have worked on this, and we have worked well. I expect that in a few days we will have caught the Nicaraguan and the Honduran. [end recording]

DCG LEADER ON GOVERNMENT'S POLITICAL OPENING

PA040320 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 3 May 83 p 6

[Text] Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG] believes that the government is quite sincere regarding the political opening, but the party has some doubts concerning the terms, said Rene de Leon Schlotter, one of the most important leaders of that political group. The DCG leader was interviewed yesterday at the national palace where he met with President Rios Montt to exchange views on the political opening. The upcoming democratic process will be of great significance to the nation's future. The DCG trusts that the current government has started a process that will be honestly conducted.

Now it is up to the political parties and the citizens to share the responsibility for the process. They will all have to go to the appropriate organizations at the proper time to register for the new electoral lists. The population must participate massively because that will contribute to improving the electoral process. The government has done its share with solid and adequate laws, the DCG leader said in conclusion.

GOVERNMENT REACHES CREDIT AGREEMENTS WITH IMF

PA032313 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The modification of the Guatemalan tax structure announced last week was necessary so that the government may obtain increased revenues.

The modification responded to a primary IMF requirement for granting loans, according to a Bank of Guatemala secret document, a copy of which was obtained by one of our reporters. According to the document, as a result of the second round of negotiations with IMF officials, which took place from 11 to 15 April, Guatemala will obtain $125 million within a period of 18 months. This figure is very small and was granted in view of Guatemala's request for $187 million, still under study by the IMF. Here is the information on the second round of talks: The content of the letter of intent submitted by the Guatemalan delegation, which included the foundations for a stabilizing program conforming to the government's economic policy, basically intended to achieve the nation's economic recovery so that it will be compatible with a stable external payments program and an orderly fiscal policy. The positive results of these talks were:

A. The IMF would be willing to grant Guatemala financing for at least $125 million for a period of 18 months, with 3-month payments. In that respect, the Guatemala delegation requested a credit for $187 million, which represents the maximum figure for which Guatemala is eligible according to its participation in the IMF, and which will be submitted for the consideration of the IMF authorities.

B. Guatemala's view prevailed in establishing a fiscal deficit limit in line with the government's budget; therefore, the fiscal deficit to be financed with internal credit shall not exceed $292 million in 1983 or $240 million in 1984. Central bank financing to the public sector shall conform to these limits. The IMF authorities and experts voiced their acceptance of and satisfaction with the Guatemalan Government's decision to modify its tax structure.

C. At least 50 percent of the pending foreign obligations payable in 1983 and 1984 will be covered with IMF resources. The cancellation of such obligations will amount to at least $70 million in 1983 and $149 million in 1984.

D. The IMF agreed that it is inappropriate to modify bank interest rates under the present circumstances.

E. The issue related to the quetzal's parity was not specifically negotiated, but the IMF officials and experts accepted the validity of the arguments and justifications supporting the Guatemalan Government's position and agreed with the need to keep the exchange rate for the quetzal steady.

Finally, the program cannot be considered restrictive because it was established to maintain sufficient credit for the private sector in order to promote the nation's economic recovery and to carry out an active long-term external financing to back the balance of payments, which doubtlessly will result in more cash on hand to meet the demands of the nation's productive sector.

HONDURAS

MINISTRY REJECTS NICARAGUAN PROTEST NOTE

PA041751 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 4 May 83

[Communique released by the Information and Press Directorate of the Honduran Foreign Affairs Secretariat in Tegucigalpa on 3 May -- read by announcer]

[Text] Today the Honduran foreign secretary rejected a protest sent by the Nicaraguan Government to the U.S. State Department, which implicates our country in activities allegedly carried out by our national army in Nicaraguan territory.

The note sent by the Honduran foreign secretary to Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman states that the charges against the Honduran Army included in the Nicaraguan protest are both grave and reckless. Were it not for their evident and ill-intentioned purpose, these accusations would simply be termed absurd.

It is not difficult to associate this Nicaraguan charge about an imaginary invasion of that country by the Honduran Army with the bloody attack staged that same day by the Salvadoran guerrillas on the border post at El Amatillo, where they set fire to Salvadoran customs facilities, tried to destroy the international bridge across the Guascaran River and forced our army to protect the Honduran side of that bridge.

The Honduran Government expresses its constant willingness to seek peaceful solutions to the complex problems that exist in the Central American area, and rejects the use of either threats or force in the conduct of international relations. It also states its firm determination to defend the nation's sovereignty and the Honduran people's right to live under the democratic system that they have freely adopted.

AUTHORITIES BLAME NICARAGUA FOR POWER FAILURE

PA041639 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Authorities at the National Electric Power Enterprise, ENEE, reported that the power failure that affected several areas of the country a few days ago took place because Nicaragua failed for 24 hours to meet its commitment to supply our country with 15 MW of power per day. To this we must add the 20 MW from Costa Rica that we did not receive because the connection passes through the Nicaraguan powerline, it was added.

According to the ENEE authorities, this is the first time that this has happened since the electricity interconnection agreement was signed in 1975.

NICARAGUA

ACAN REPORTS 300 DEMONSTRATORS AT U.S. EMBASSY

PA041325 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1302 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Managua, 4 May (ACAN-EFE) -- A group of citizens belonging to the European "Movement of Solidarity with Nicaragua" staged a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy in this capital "to protest the killing of German physician Albrecht Pflaum." He and other Nicaraguans were killed in an ambush by anti-Sandinists in the northern part of the country last week.

A German citizen read a communique at the doors of the embassy, stating: "Here before the U.S. Embassy we accuse U.S. President Ronald Reagan's government of being responsible for the killing of our friend and companion (Tonio) Albrecht Pflaum and the other Nicaraguan companeros."

"We must also question our FRG Government, which sent us to Nicaragua to support the country's peaceful development while at the same time it is supporting and applauding the policy of the Reagan administration," the demonstrators stated. Some 300 citizens of various nationalities, including Germans and North Americans, took part in the demonstration.

OPPOSITION PAPER LA PRENSA NOT PUBLISHED 3 MAY

PA040438 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0012 GMT 4 May 83

[Excerpts] Managua, 3 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The opposition daily LA PRENSA did not circulate today, Tuesday, because the government's censors eliminated 90 percent of its front-page material, according to Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, one of the directors of this Managua evening newspaper.

The journalist said that a Foreign Ministry bulletin on a new invasion on Nicaragua from Honduras by former Somozist guards on 30 April is among the material that was censored. Chamorro said that his newspaper was told orally that the Foreign Ministry bulletin had "several errors," which were not specified, and its publication could therefore not be permitted.

Chamorro said: "It is not for political reasons that LA PRENSA will not circulate but for lack of attractive material of national interest that the decision was made." Other material not authorized for publication includes a front-page map of Nicaragua showing where the new anti-Sandinist invasion took place in the country's north, and details on Monday's seizure of the FRG Embassy in Managua by a group of German internationalists. This is the first time this year that the opposition newspaper has not circulated because of the censorship.

GOVERNMENT TO HONOR COSTA RICAN FORMER PRESIDENT

PA042019 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] The FSLN and Nicaraguan revolutionary government will honor former Costa Rican President Jose Figueres Ferrer with an honoris causa degree, in recognition of his solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and government. The ceremony will be held at the auditorium of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, Leon Branch, on 5 May.

PARTIES NAME DELEGATES TO STATE COUNCIL

PA032135 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The State Council opens a new period of sessions tomorrow, and organizations represented on the State Council are appointing their new delegates. For instance, the FSLN has appointed Commander Leticia Herrera, who is in charge of the Sandinist Defense Committees, to replace Commander Dora Maria Tellez; and Octavio Caldera to replace Carlos Zamora, who has been appointed representative of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in the western region, to replace Mauricio Valenzuela, who was appointed construction minister. The other FSLN delegates to the State Council are Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, Vanessa Castro, (Eva Maria Tellez) and Onofre Guevara. Their alternates are Rene Nunez, Flore de Maria Monterrey, (Carlos Coca), Sebastian Castro, (?Amor de Duron) and Julio Lopez.

(Maurico Diaz) is the Peoples Social Christian Party's new delegate. He replaces Guillermo Mejia. (Diaz)' alternate is (Francisco Quinonez Mantilla).

The Independent Liberal Party has appointed Dr (Orlando Quinonez) to replace Dr Plutarco Anduray Palma. (Salvador Gaitan Fonseca) is (Quinonez)' alternate.

The new Constitutional Liberal Party delegate is Dr (Julio Centeno Gomez), who replaces Dr (Mario Oriego Reyes). Other new delegates are (Carlos Antonio Noguera) of the Nicaraguan Development Institute; Jaime Bengoechea of the Chamber of Industry; Juan Carlos Morales of the Chamber of Commerce; and Pedro Rafael Cuadra of the Chamber of Construction. There are other new delegates, but we do not have their names yet.

POLITICAL LEADERS ON NEW STATE COUNCIL SESSION

PA032140 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Adan Fletes, president of the Social Christian Party [PSC], a member of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, and Luis Sanchez, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN], a member of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, expressed different views on the opening of the State Council's new co-legislative period. While Sanchez feels that the installation of the State Council's fourth period of sessions demonstrates the people's strength and stability under the revolutionary process, Fletes said that the approval of the electoral bill and those on the political parties and the communications media would be the revolution's greatest accomplishment.

The following are the statements by Fletes and Sanchez on their parties' expectations concerning the State Council's new period of regular sessions, which opens tomorrow, 4 May, the day of the national dignity.

[Begin Fletes recording] During the previous legislative period, we held hopes that the bill on political parties would be approved. It's been almost 3 years since we began debating this bill, after the opposition proposed it in June 1980. I think the Council's first task should be to try to approve its first law, that on the political parties, in May. This is important. It would be desirable for this legislative period to approve the electoral bill as well. I think the government of reconstruction would score a success if on the next anniversary of the overthrow of Somoza it could present at least two laws to the people -- the law on the political parties and the electoral law. [end recording]

[Begin Sanchez recording] The State Council is this country's most representative organization, the most representative ever in our national political history. The State Council has played a very important role in guaranteeing the legitimately democratic participation of the country's social, political, business and union sectors, and it will continue to play this very important role.

I think the State Council is essential to the creation of a people's democracy in our country. During this fourth period of sessions, which opens on 4 May, the day of national dignity -- a very important day under present circumstances -- we, the political organization -- especially the legitimately democratic ones committed to the revolutionary process and its strategic goals -- will make a new contribution, a new effort, so that the State Council's activities during this new period of sessions can effectively respond to the historical needs of the revolution and of the entire Nicaraguan people. [end recording]

New Officers Sworn In

PA042201 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] A meeting preparatory to the start of the State Council's fourth legislative period ended a few minutes ago. The State Council will be inaugurated today at 1800 local time.

The new Directorate of the State Council was elected during the preparatory meeting, and Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez was appointed president of the people's power. Commander Leticia Herrera was appointed first vice president; she is also secretary general of the Sandinist Defense Committees. Domingo Sanchez Salgado, representative of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, was appointed second vice president. Doctor Orlando Quinonez Torres, representative of the Independent Liberal Party, was appointed third vice president. Deputy Commander Rafael Solis; Mauricio Diaz Davila, representative of the People's Social Christian Party; and Doctor Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren, representative of the National Council for Higher Education, were appointed to the Secretariat of the State Council's Directorate.

The new members of the State Council Directorate were sworn in by Doctor Roberto Arguello Hurtado, president of the Supreme Court of Justice.

WORKERS DAY SPEECH BY LABOR FEDERATION LEADER

PA020348 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 May 83

[Speech by Lucio Jimenez, secretary general of the Sandinist Workers Federation, CST, at the international workers day ceremony held at the Ruben Dario People's Theater in Managua -- live]

[Excerpt] After noting our achievements, we must also point out our deficiencies. We believe that there are still some work centers not yet fully prepared against eventual sabotage actions or an enemy attack. There are still some traces of absenteeism, lags in punctuality and unnecessary confrontations between technicians and workers, all of which affect production negatively.

Such is the case, for example, with the unions in the cement factories, where the problems between the workers and the administration have been overcome, but in which there are only 10 militiamen. What could our companeros do with 10 militiamen in case of an enemy attack? Such is the case also in the TISA [International Transporting Company, Inc.] company, where the workers had to occupy it, somewhat improperly, in view of the administration's intransigent attitude.

We do not believe these are examples to be followed either by the workers or the administrations. Instead, we feel the following examples should be followed: La Perfecta, Inc, workers union has over 100 reservists [applause], over 500 revolutionary vigilants [applause] and over 75 militiamen. [applause] And there is no possibility that such figures will drop; on the contrary, they tend to increase. [applause] The Enabus [National Bus Company] union, recently unified, has over 100 revolutionary vigilants, over 100 reservists and over 100 militiamen. [applause] The San Antonio sugarmill, despite the divisionist attempts of the capitalists there, has enough reservists to make up two complete battalions ready to defend our borders. [applause] We believe that these are the examples that should be imitated, because they represent the interests of the workers.

In this respect, our National Council has designed specific lines of work. In each work center, the workers should propose, discuss and approve the biggest possible objective, by department or section, to increase the number of militiamen and vigilants. The objectives are not imposed or dictated, they are broadly discussed. Every 15 days the unions should meet to analyze their participation in defensive preparations. Companeros, it is necessary to point out that the imperialists must be repelled with weapons, not with paper. [applause]

Our National Council bore in mind the problem caused in production by the mobilization of reservists. The National Council has directed that the unions should have active participation in selecting those to be mobilized, so that those who are indispensable in some key positions of work should preferably remain. In the case of those workers with some special capabilities who hold an important job in production, it is the union's responsibility to look for their respective substitutes. After these guidelines, there is no room for excuses.

In our national assembly we discussed the fact that defense and production constitute a single task with two elements, that there is no defense without production, and vice versa. It is necessary to emphasize the need to apply Decree No 555, recently violated by traitors who are trying to return to the past. Besides this, we must expand the solidarity of the workers who are not fighting but who are working with the companeros at the battlefront. We must particularly mention the moral and material support that must be given to the relatives of companeros fallen in the defense of their country. We must share with those fighting the little we currently have in our stores.

We must organize the participation of the workers in the efforts of the managements of specific companies on a nationwide scale. We have chosen the sugar, oil and textile sectors in particular, and currently we are working in coordination with the ATC [Agricultural Workers Association] in activities essential to our economy. Our purpose is to use the initiative of our affiliates to fulfill our production goals.

Companeros, the tasks we have mentioned are common to all workers, regardless of their affiliation; they are common to all labor centrals, anti-imperialists, patriots and revolutionaries. If I may say so, they are compulsory to us all. [applause] It could be, as it actually occurs, that there are still differences. Not so much about our objective, or our goals; we are all headed toward socialism. [applause and slogans] We believe that in the Nicaraguan union coordinating board there are more things that unite us than separate us. We still must agree on the tactics; but the tasks we have mentioned are so large and just that based on the working class' supreme interests we are certain we will implement them with the Nicaraguan union coordinating board.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS REPORT ATTACKS BY SANDINISTS

PA031531 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1846 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Managua, 2 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Social Democratic Party (PSD) of Nicaragua charged today that several of its members were attacked by "individuals identified as Sandinists."

In a communique released today, the PSD noted that the attack took place last Sunday after a mass held by Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo on the occasion of International Labor Day in Don Bosco Church in Managua.

The PSD claimed that the people who were attacked were accompanying Luis Rivas Leiva, PSD secretary general and leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, but it did not say if he was beaten as well.

Five men and one woman belonging to the PSD are receiving medical attention following the attack. Two photographers who work for the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA were also subjected to a beating.

ARDE GROUP DENOUNCES SANDINIST 'GENOCIDE'

PA030430 Paris AFP in Spanish 2355 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] San Jose, 2 May (AFP) -- The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (Arde), a Nicaraguan opposition organization in exile, today denounced what it called the genocide" that the Sandinist government is reportedly carrying out in "our country's eastern and northern sectors."

The opposition group stated that the Nicaraguan Government is being helped in this regard "by a large number of military men as well as intelligence and torture specialists from [word indistinct] and other countries from the orthodox socialist bloc."

In its communique, Arde states that it is "marching to a forced war because it is necessary to stop the government's crimes and to safeguard the lives and liberty of the great majority of the Nicaraguan people."

The note from the group coincided with a Nicaraguan Government charge that on Saturday some 2,000 counterrevolutionaries, supported by approximately 1,000 Honduran Army troops, initiated a large-scale invasion of Nicaragua.

The northern border is primarily the operation grounds of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force. This group includes former members of the army of overthrown dictator Anastasio Somoza.

Last week, the Nicaraguan Government asked Costa Rica to take every measure to avoid possible counterrevolutionary attacks from the south.

In San Jose there have been rumors all week about an imminent invasion by Arde's armed forces headed by Eden Pastora. This would open a second war front against the Managua Sandinist government.

According to residents of northern Costa Rica, on the border with Nicaragua, former Sandinist Commander Eden Pastora, who is one of the top leaders of Arde, has been seen in the area with Alfonso Robelo, a former member of the Nicaraguan junta.

Pastora, who is better known as Commander Cero, had announced that on 1 May, his forces would launch a big offensive.

MISURASATA CLAIMS DESTRUCTION OF SANDINIST POSTS

PA020453 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1441 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Atlantic Coast Misurasata (Misquito, Sumo, Rama, Sandinist Unity] opposition front of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) reported today in Tegucigalpa that it had destroyed the Sandinist military garrisons of Bilwaskarma, Saupaka, Saklin and Torre Dos.

A Misurasata General Staff war bulletin said that its fighters have advanced up to 30 km from Puerto Cabezas, an important military center on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast.

The Indian communique added that the Misurasata groups occupied Waspan and held it for 3 days in spite of the opposition of almost 2,000 Sandinist soldiers stationed there.

The report added that the Puk Rukira and Kurnog bridges were completely destroyed by the Misurasata, pointing out that these areas are inhabited exclusively by government soldiers since its original inhabitants "were transferred to concentration camps."

The Misurasata claimed to have had control of the rural area in the sector of Las Minas since last Monday, "where we are continuing a strong offensive against the enemy." In spite of counting the Sandinist casualties "by the hundreds," the Misurasata claimed to have sustained only seven dead and two wounded.

Misurasata is a Nicaraguan organization formed of Miskito, Sumo and Rama Indians inhabiting an extensive jungle region on Nicaragua's north Atlantic coast known as the Mosquitia.

BORGE SAYS 47 KIDNAPPED NEAR SAN FERNANDO

PA022303 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2240 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] The Somozist beasts have kidnapped 47 Nicaraguan civilians in the northern part of the country near San Fernando. Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and interior minister, made the announcement of few moments ago. He spoke at the funeral during which thousands of children honored child-martyr Luis Alfonso Velasquez. Commander Borge reported that the civilians were kidnapped from buses and private vehicles. Commander Borge said he feared for the lives of the civilians kidnapped by the Somozist beasts.

REPORTS OF U.S. FORCES IN COSTA RICA NOTED

PA041816 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Panama City, 4 May -- U.S. forces belonging to the 1st Marine Battalion known as Sea Bees have disembarked in (Puerto Caldera), Costa Rica, from where they will go on to border areas near Nicaragua.

According to Southern Command sources, these troops, who were originally stationed at the base at Gulfport [previous two words in English], at the mouth of the Mississippi River off the gulf of Mexico, will head for the province of Guanacaste in Costa Rica as part of the reinforcements for the Sea Bees who arrived in Costa Rica several weeks ago.

These personnel are supposedly engaged in tasks in support of the agricultural development of Guanacaste, in response to a request from Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge to his U.S. counterpart, Ronald Reagan.

Considering that this unit was stationed in Gulfport Base, it presumably passed through the Panama Canal area before reaching its final destination. These troops come at a time when Central America is experiencing an explosive situation, despite the efforts to alleviate the current tension made by the so-called Contadora Group, which is composed of Panama, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela.

News Conference Report

PA050634 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] The main features of a news conference held this afternoon by the General State Security Directorate were the presentation of 11 counterrevolutionaries from Honduras and Costa Rica and weapons confiscated by Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government authorities in both the northern and southern areas and a detailed report on counterrevolutionary activities in Costa Rica.

The conference was held by Guerrilla and Brigade Commander Juan Jose Ubeda, and 1st Lt Oscar Loza, chief of operations of the General State Security Directorate. One of the counterrevolutionaries who was captured near the Costa Rican border reported that he had seen U.S. military personnel and Costa Rican civil guardsmen, including a Civil Guard colonel, in a counterrevolutionary camp.

The activities of the counterrevolutionary group that is operating in Costa Rica include the murder of 2d Lt Juan Pablo Palacios and Luis (Artebuth), a reservist from the town of Sarapiqui, Nicaragua. It was also reported that 2d Lt (Danilo Lugo Canda) and 2d Lt (Alfonso Gomez Hernandez) were kidnapped and taken to Costa Rica, and that at present the Foreign Ministry is taking steps to have Costa Rican authorities ensure the physical safety of the kidnap victims.

Commander Ubeda said that State Security can pinpoint the locations of the counter-revolutionary camps, and even the names of the owners of the estates on which the camps are located. He then gave the names.

The group of traitors led by Robelo and the counterrevolutionaries Brooklyn Rivera and "El Negro" Chamorro, who are members of Arde [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance], an organization that includes Somozist guardsmen, moves around in Costa Rica with the knowledge and approval of some Costa Rican authorities, Commander Ubeda said.

MILITARY REPORTS 25 DEAD IN FIGHTING IN NORTH

PA012107 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1557 GMT 1 May 83

[Excerpts] Managua, 1 May (ACAN-EFE) -- A total of 25 persons -- 12 civilians, an FRG physician, and 14 anti-Sandinists [figures as received] -- have been killed in armed actions in northern Nicaragua, Nicaraguan military authorities reported today, Sunday.

The armed clashes in which the anti-Sandinists were killed occurred in San Lucas, Arado Grande and Cerro La Paz of Murra in Nueva Segovia Department.

Meanwhile, the Interior Ministry reported that "counterrevolutionaries" Albino Flores Manzanares and Rogelio Urbina Jarquin, the latter known as "Commander Aguila Negra," were killed Saturday during a crossfire in Nueva Guinea township on the Atlantic coast of this country. Both belonged to the "El Infierno Task Force" of the anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN).

Commander Roberto Calderon, military chief of the southern border region with Costa Rica, affirmed that the army of this country "has absolute control" of the southern border zone. He charged that there are several anti-Sandinist camps in Costa Rican territory, including the Poco Sol, Maramba, Opala and Barra del Colorado camps.

He also said that in the southern border region the army has captured 40 "counter-revolutionaries" and destroyed various counterrevolutionary camps belonging to the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (Arde) led by Eden Pastora Gomez (Commander Cero) and Alfonso Robelo Callejas, former member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

RADIO SAYS ARDE FORCES ENGAGED IN FIGHTING

PA031511 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The Voice of Sandino, a part of the information system of the Sandino Revolutionary Front, which is a member of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde, complies with its duty by informing the Nicaraguan people that Arde's revolutionary forces, led militarily by Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, primary political and military leader of the Sandino Revolutionary Front and a member of the Arde Directorate, are already fighting in Nicaraguan territory, speaking the language that tyrants understand, just as Somoza understood and as the traitors in the collective of treason will understand. In coming broadcasts, the Voice of Sandino will be issuing the first war bulletins, in which we will be report the advances in our armed struggle to the noble people of Sandino.

The 15 April 1982 Proclamation was issued to denounce the moral and political distortions of those who are misgoverning the whole nation. A year later, on 15 April 1983, Commander Eden Pastora Gomez declared war on the traitors and on 1 May he opened fire on them with the shout: Free Fatherland or Death!

We urge our people to be alert for our regular broadcasts, through which we will report to them and the world's other free peoples on the advances that will lead us to definite victory over those who betrayed our revolution.

Our Sandinist Peoples Army should listen to these broadcasts, as should the peoples militias and the country's other fraternal organizations. They should realize that if they march south, they will be doing so to defend the totalitarian regime run by the collective of treason.

Our forces are already fighting deep in Nicaraguan territory. Fighting is going on in 20 different places at this very moment. In our war bulletins, we will be presenting members of the Sandinist Peoples Army, a lieutenant and a second lieutenant, who have been captured by our defenders of the country's sovereignty. Later on, we will give further details of our fights and advances.

Ambush, Attack Reported

PA040448 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Here is a last-minute report: 1. Our forces ambushed a launch in the San Juan River with four employees of the Interior Ministry aboard. Two were killed and the other two were taken prisoner. The prisoners were 2nd Lt (Danilo Lugo Davila) and motorman (Alfonso Gomez Hernandez). The two killed were identified as 2nd Lt (Juan Pablo Palacios Gonzalez) and (Luis) whose last name is unknown. Our forces recovered four grenades, a 45-cal pistol, a boat motor, and four AK-47 rifles. Our forces had no casualties. The operation was carried out by the (Manin Rener) Squad, under the command of (Israel), belonging to the (Ramon Raudales) column.

2. A squad commanded by (Pionero) staged a successful attack on a FSLN mission in the jungles of Nueva Guinea. Six officers were killed in that action while our forces lost none. The enemy forces fled in disorder.

Our forces are fighting in over 20 different locations. In a few hours, we will release the official war bulleting on these actions.

LABOR LEADERS HOLD MEETING, ASSAIL U.S.

FL032055 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1903 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The anti-imperialist solidarity of the world's workers with the peoples of Nicaragua, Central America and the Caribbean has been expressed here in a meeting of labor leaders. The meeting, arranged by the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], opened with a speech by Jesus Escandel, member of the CTC Secretariat. Subsequently, there were speeches by representatives of Soviet trade unions, the WFTU and the Salvadoran people.

The orators censured U.S. imperialism and the administration of President Ronald Reagan for his policies of aggression and threats in the region. Similarly, they supported the just aspirations of the peoples of the region to be free and masters of their own destiny.

At the time of this news item, the meeting at the offices of the CTC was still under way with speeches by several trade union leaders. The delegations invited to attend the 1 May celebration are participating in the meeting.

CARIBBEAN BUILDERS MEETING CLOSES, ATTACKS U.S.

FL031859 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The first meeting of building, lumber and construction materials workers from the Caribbean area concluded with the approval of a declaration which, among other things, condemns the policies of plundering the resources of Latin American and Caribbean countries by the transnational companies backed by Yankee imperialism. The declaration also stressed that the causes of rebellion and unrest among the popular masses are none other than the oppression and injustice of imperialism's exploitation and the economic inequalities it creates.

The delegates cited the direct threat which the Symms amendment poses to Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada. They said it represents a danger of U.S. intervention in El Salvador or in any part of Central America and the Caribbean. The participants reaffirmed their unwavering solidarity with the heroic Salvadoran people. They also expressed their determination to redouble efforts toward strengthening unity within the area, struggle perseveringly against the common enemy of the people of Central America and the Caribbean -- the main enemy of all peace-loving peoples; Yankee imperialism -- and close ranks to strengthen even further the bonds of solidarity with the oppressed and exploited peoples in all parts of the world.

Pedro Fernandez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and secretary general of the National Construction Workers Union, delivered the closing remarks of this first meeting.

[Begin Fernandez recording] The criticism and declarations against Reagan's gang and his henchmen have been evident and obvious in our meeting. And each of the delegates here has expressed support and solidarity with heroic Nicaragua, tiny Grenada, El Salvador and with our homeland, for which we thank you from the bottom of our hearts. [end recording]

CABRIZAS ATTENDS UN SUGAR CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

FL032351 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Geneva -- The head of the Cuban delegation, Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas, held a working meeting with his counterpart from Brazil, Joao Camilo Penna, and Australian Minister of Primary Industry (Mike Paharun). The Cuban minister is participating in the UN conference which opened yesterday to negotiate a new international sugar agreement.

During the talks between the Cuban minister and the heads of the Brazilian and Austrialian delegations, they exchanged views on the positions to be taken in confronting the crisis being experienced by the world's sugar producers. Cuban delegation sources also said they reviewed the main issues to be debated in the conference which is slated to continue through 20 May.

Elected Deputy Chairman

FL040010 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Geneva -- Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas has been elected by acclamation as first deputy chairman of the UN conference to negotiate a new international sugar agreement. The election took place during a plenary session of the sugar conference which also appointed Canadian (Percy Eksman) second deputy chairman of the conference.

CORRECTION TO 'REAGAN COMMENT ATTACKED'

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Reagan Comment on Ground Station Attacked," published in the 4 May Latin American DAILY REPORT, page Q 1, last paragraph, line two:

...the medium-range Intelsat station that was...(changing word Intersat to Intelsat)

Same paragraph line five, ...the Interspunik and Intelsat, our country was practically... (changing word Intersat to Intelsat)

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

GOVERNMENT PLACES CARICOM IMPORTS UNDER LICENSE

FL032231 Bridgetown CANA in English 2115 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, May 3, CANA -- Manufacturers in Antigua and Barbuda have welcomed government's decision to place all Caribbean Community (Caricom) imports under licence.

Antigua Manufacturers' Association president, Ramez Hadeed, said the action was [words indistinct] home and ensurance of economic and social stability. The government announcement followed two days of talks last week in Trinidad and Tobago involving senior Caricom trade and finance officials seeking to resolve issues hampering Caricom trade.

The trade impasse in the 12-member Caricom developed after Jamaica announced a new rate of exchange of 1.78 Jamaican dollars for a U.S. dollar this year for special imports and a much higher rate, set by the commercial banks, for other, including several from its Caricom trading partners.

Antigua said its move was designed to allow it to monitor the nature and type of products imported, a policy endorsed by the manufacturers association.

Mr Hadeed urged the governments of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago to recognise that the economic and political stability of the entire region was threatened by the on-going condition of Caricom trade.

The association's head also welcomed a recent call by the deputy prime minister and chairman of the Association of East Caribbean States (OECS), Lester Bird, for consultation among the seven members of the regional sub-grouping on the current trade impasse.

"My association is also trying to organise a meeting of the various organisations representing manufacturers within the OECS, to jointly present their views to the OECS ministers," Mr Hadeed said.

BAHAMAS

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY

FL032035 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The foreign policy of the Bahamas was discussed last night by the parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. James Moultrie. Mr. Moultrie said the preservation of our fishery resources is one example of pursuing a foreign policy which protects the interests of the Bahamas. As for the Law of the Sea Convention, he said the policy, although complex, was to negotiate a clause especially for the Bahamas.

[Begin Moultrie recording] For them, we have individual islands having international waters in between. Any island that was more than 3 miles apart, or more than 7 miles apart, has international waters in between, how could you stop the drug traffic if you don't own the waters in between? [Words indistinct] the Flamingo in international waters area, because they say it was 7 miles away from the Bahamas.

Then, what we have now is a circle around the Bahamas from 7 miles out, which belongs to us. And then around us there is a 200-mile economic zone which means we could exploit the seabed 200 miles out. Now, 200 miles will take us into Key West -- not Key West -- 200 miles will take us into West Palm Beach. In turn, [words indistinct] 200 miles from them will take them into around (?Yuma). And so, the U.S. and the Bahamas will have to cite a medium range. [end recording]

Mr James Moultrie was addressing last night's meeting of the Eastern Regional Women's Branch of the Progressive Liberal Party.

DOMINICA

DEMOCRATIC LABOR, LABOR PARTIES AGREE ON MERGER

FL032104 Bridgetown CANA in English 1954 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 3, CANA -- The opposition Democratic Labour Party (Demlab) and the Dominica Labour Party (DLP) have met and formally agreed on a merger, but the issue of choosing a leader is unresolved, it has been announced here.

The DLP led by former Prime Minister Patrick John, and the Demlab headed by Oliver Seraphin, another ex-prime minister, are two factions of the once united Dominica Labour Party. The two split during civil disturbances here four years ago, that forced John out of office.

Party officials today said that yesterday's convention of the two parties also failed to reach an agreement on a symbol for the new "Dominica Labour Party" but that the matter would be resolved at the next convention scheduled to be held within 60 days. According to the officials, the decision not to elect a new leader yesterday was taken following transportation problems which prevented hundreds of supporters from arriving on time to vote. The officials said the parties have agreed that the election of a new leader will be done on a constituency basis next Sunday with the winner to be announced immediately.

Three persons, including Seraphin and John are contesting the leadership of the party, which in its original form, ruled Dominica for 21 years, until the split in 1979, when Seraphin formed his own party.

The third person in the race is Lennard Baptiste, a businessman who unsuccessfully contested the last general elections on a Demlab ticket, but political observers say that his challenge to the two more seasoned politicans is not expected to be great.

During yesterday's convention both Seraphin and John attacked the policies of the present administration accusing it of bringing the country to the brink of economic turmoil.

GRENADA

BISHOP ON MAY DAY THEME: PEACE, DISARMAMENT

FL040045 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop has urged Grenadian workers to try and achieve a deep consciousness of the horrors of war and the importance of peace without which there can be no development.

Speaking on this year's May Day theme of peace and disarmament, Brother Bishop said although Grenada has never experienced war, some understanding of it can be reached by reflecting on the 20 million Soviet citizens who died during World War II and the over 30,000 people killed in El Salvador over the past 4 years.

The prime minister said the situation in Nicaragua, where the Sandinistas are now fighting mercenaries sent by the United States and Grenada's own experience during the June 19th bomb blast, can (?help us) to bring understanding of the implications of war. No aspect of infrastructure, the prime minister said, is as important as that of peace.

[Begin Bishop recording] We can speak of all kinds of infrastructure. We can speak of airports and seaports and roads, and electricity and telephone. All of these are important aspects of the physical infrastructure, but none of them are as important as another aspect of infrastructure: the aspect of peace. Because we can have all the physical development and yet fail. And that is why peace is so important. [end recording]

He, however, pointed out that although all Grenadians desire peace, none will ever stand by and allow imperialism to take over this country.

[Begin Bishop recording] We have said to madman Reagan on dozens of occasions, we want no war with his country. We want no hostility with his government. We want peace. We shall want peace. We want to talk to (?those) people who rule the United States at this time. We want to settle the (?differences) that are outstanding, but Reagan [words indistinct] (?believe it) for the millionth time, that our heroic fighting people, while we want peace, we will never turn over and play stupid and let no Yankee soldiers or mercenaries come and take our country peacefully. We will fight to the last man, woman and child in defense of our country. [end recording]

STRACHAN ADDRESSES MAY DAY CELEBRATION

FL022350 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] The People's Revolutionary Government and the New Jewel Movement will next (?declare) a Caribbean day of peace against war in support of those still being oppressed by reactionary regimes in the region. The announcement was made by the minister of labor, Comrade Selwyn Strachan, at yesterday's May Day celebrations. Comrade Strachan said the day was being (?aired), given the importance which the PRG attaches to solidarity for the oppressed.

[Begin Strachan recording] We believe that it is extremely important for us to come together as one Caribbean people to demonstrate in a concrete way our support for this question. And on the 8th of May, the progressive people of the Caribbean will come together in the progressive territories on the 8th of May -- a few days from now -- to hold in manifestation, in support, of peace throughout the world. [end of recording]

The labor minister also announced the holding of a week of solidarity with the revolutionary processes in the region, particularly with Nicaragua, El Salvador and Suriname -- now under attack by U.S. imperialism. He said the months of May, June and July will be devoted to expressing solidarity with workers in these countries who are struggling for development and progress.

[Begin Strachan recording] And so comrades, let us as workers, let us as working people, let us as patriots of a free country, continue to be an example to those who are still fighting for justice, to those who are still fighting for freedom. Let us continue to unite, let us continue to struggle, because the more we do that the more benefits will come to all of us in Grenada. [End of recording]

JAMAICA

EXPORTERS ASK FOR SOLUTION TO TRADE IMPASSE

FL031500 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 29 Apr 83 pp 1, 22

[Excerpt] An appeal for immediate solution to the impasse which has stalled trade between Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad, and which is creating uncertainty as to the ability of exporters to meet foreign-exchange earning targets set by the Government in its budget projections, was made yesterday by Mr. Geoffrey Messado, President of the Jamaica Exporters' Association.

"Since February 18, on return from the successful Expojam Mission to Barbados, St. Lucia and Trinidad, the Association has placed warning of impending problems in regional trade before Government. The continuing failure of trade teams from the Caricom countries involved to arrive at a satisfactory formula for re-opening of trade now poses serious prospects of shutdowns of sections of Jamaica's export sector," Mr. Messado said.

"We urge that a frank statement of the cause of the current impasse be given to exporters, and that the impediments to trade be removed without delay."

Mr. Messado said that a survey taken of exporters revealed that the shut-down of trade because of floating of the Barbados dollar against the Jamaican dollar and the placing of products exported to Trinidad on specific license had already affected the plastic, packaging, furniture, footwear, garment and processed food industries, among others.

If trade is not restored immediately, these industries would be forced to close export divisions with the resultant lay-offs that would affect hundreds of Jamaican workers, he said.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO ADOPT 200-MILE ZONE

FL021755 Bridgetown CANA in English 1700 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, May 2, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago has decided to proclaim a 200-mile exclusive economic zone and declare the republic, with its 23 islands, an archipelagic state, Minister of External Affairs Basil Ince has announced.

Trinidad and Tobago is one of 123 states which signed the United Nations Law of the Sea Convention in Jamaica last December.

Ince told the House of Reprensentatives (Parliament) that the decision to proclaim the 200-mile exclusive economic zone was taken by Government "in pursuance of its desire to protect its marine environment and to optimise benefits from the exploration and exploitation of both the living and non-living resources of its ocean space."

The minister said the declaration of an exclusive economic zone would enable the country to "exercise sovereign rights over all resources, living and non-living, within the zone."

It would also enable Trinidad and Tobago to "establish artificial islands, installations and structures, and to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over them, including jurisdiction with regard to customs, fiscal, health, safety and immigration laws and regulations," he added.

Ince said that within the zone, Trinidad and Tobago would have jurisdiction over marine scientific research and, with respect to the protection and preservation of the marine environment in the zone, particularly against marine pollution.

Similarly, the establishment of Trinidad and Tobago as an archipelagic state allowed "certain tangible and import benefits" to accrue to the country, the minister said.

"Such benefits include sovereignty over an area of sea referred to as archipelagic waters, sovereignty over the air-space above these waters as well as their bed, sub-soil and the resources contained therein," Ince explained.

The exclusive economic zone is contiguous to the territorial sea extending to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the base-lines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

The minister said that in cases where the distances between Trinidad and Tobago and neighbouring states were fewer than 400 nautical miles, the boundary of the exclusive economic zone would be determined by agreement between Trinidad and Tobago and opposite or adjacent states concerned on the basis of international law in order to achieve an equitable solution. At least one neighbouring state, Venezuela, falls within this category.

Ince told Parliament that Government did not take any action on the decision to proclaim a 200-mile exclusive economic zone before because "it was awaiting the adoption of the convention, which has now enshrined the principles of the 200-mile exclusive economic zone and the archipelagic state.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF CABINET CHANGES

FL021405 Bridgetown CANA in English 1631 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 1, CANA -- A new minister has been given responsibility for Guyana's vital mining sector, and former West Indies' opening batsman Roy Fredericks has been made a senior minister in a Cabinet reshuffle here today.

An official announcement last night gave no reasons for the shake-up, which it said would be followed by further changes within the cabinet at a latter date, but senior government officials who had predicted it said it would be aimed at raising production and productivity levels and pulling the economy out of trouble.

The new Energy and Mines Minister Harun Rashid replaces Hubert Jack, who has been appointed Guyana's ambassador to Brazil, following the death of Brasilia-based diplomat Lionel Samuels last March. Mr Rashid had been minister in the office of the president.

Fredericks' position has been upgraded from junior to senior minister for youth and sport.

The office of the president said the changes go into effect today.

Vice-President Hamilton Green for agriculture has been re-designated vice-president for production and will be responsible for agriculture, fisheries and forestry, energy and mines, manufacturing and procesing, construction and works, the official announcement said.

Mr Sallahuddin, minister within the Ministry of Finance, has been re-designated minister within the Ministry of Agriculture.

Josep B. Caldeira, a member of Parliament, has been appointed parliamentary secretary within the Ministry of Agriculture.

Vice-President Steve Naraine, who was responsible for works, transport and housing, has been re-designated vice-president for social infrastructure with responsibility for education and social development, health and public welfare, and communications.

Education Minister Ranji Chandisingh retains his position as senior minister for education and social development.

Minister of Health, Environment and Water Supply Dr Richard Van West-Charles has been re-designated minister of health and public welfare.

Miss Agnes Bend-Kirton-holder retains her positions as parliamentary secretary for housing within the Ministry of Health and Public Welfare.

Vice-President Desmond Hoyte, responsible for economic planning and finance, has been re-designated vice-president, administration, with responsibility for finance, trade and consumer protection, planning, manpower and co-operatives, economic development and foreign trade.

Mr. M. Carrica retains his position as minister of state for internal trade and consumer protection.

Minister of Labour, Manpower and Industry Kenneth Denny has been re-designated minister of manpower and co-operatives.

A new appointee to the cabinet is Harold L.B. Singh, a member of Parliament, who is minister of state in the Ministry of Finance.

Mrs Yvonne Harewood-Benn, who was minister in the office of the prime minister, has been named minister of information and public service.

Senior Minister Robert Corbin has been re-designated senior minister of mobilisation. He was previously minister of national and regional development.

Minister of Co-operatives Miss Urmia Johnson has been appointed minister in the office of the prime minister.

The announcement also said President Forbes Burnham had accepted the resignation of former Minister of Internal Trade Frank Hope, who is taking up an appointment today with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

GOVERNMENT REACHES BAUXITE AGREEMENT WITH ALCOA

FL042015 Bridgetown CANA in English 1800 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, May 4, CANA -- The American Aluminium Comapny's (Alcoa) subsidiary in Suriname -- Suralco -- will pay a 52 million Guilders (1 Guilder: 36 cents U.S.) bauxite levy for 1982, the official Suriname News Agency (SNA) reported today.

SNA said agreement on the levy was reached last Friday after months of difficult negotiations between the Alcoa delegation led by company President Fetterolf, and the Surinamese commission for reviewing bauxite agreements, "Chob," chaired by labour leader Fred Derby.

The commission was set up by the military authorities in 1980 shortly after the revolution.

Suriname demanded that payment of the levy for 1982 be calculated and charged on the basis of conditions valid in that same year and insisted on maintenance of the level of production and preservation of jobs.

Suralco also agreed to invest 105 million Guilders in the industry over the next three years, SNA said.

Negotiations on the levy were stalled for some time, SNA said, because Suralco's starting point was payment of the levy on the basis of the formula used in 1981 which was unacceptable to the military rulers.

Suralco's trade results were 82.8 million Guilders last year and 130 million in 1981, which according to Derby, who heads the powerful bauxite unions, makes it one of Alcoa's very few profitable subsidiaries.

Suriname has an average bauxite production of four million tons annually and after imposing a six percent levy on bauxite in 1974, government revenues from the industry increased by about 195 percent.

In 1981, revenues were 78.9 million dollars (U.S.) and last year, about 54.4 million dollars (U.S.). [all figures as received]

MEXICO

BOMB SCARE PROMPTS U.S. EMBASSY EVACUATION

PA041807 Paris AFP in Spanish 1750 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Mexico City, 4 May (AFP) -- The U.S. Embassy here was evacuated today after a report was received that a high-powered bomb had been placed inside.

The alarm spread at 0830 (1430 GMT) when an anonymous call alerted the embassy to the danger that a bomb might explode, according to Thomas Johnson, press attache at the embassy.

The building housing the embassy in downtown Mexico City was immediately evacuated and surrounded by police.

Explosives experts who inspected the embassy found no explosives. By 1100 (1700 GMT) the mission had resumed its normal activities.

VENEZUELA

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT TRINIDAD, TOBAGO

PA031958 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco will visit Trinidad-Tobago next week. Zambrano will start a 2-day official visit on Monday, 9 May. He will travel accompanied by representatives from the Energy and Mines Ministry, Foreign Trade Ministry and a member of the protocol department in the Foreign Ministry.

This will be the first official visit at Foreign Ministry level made to Trinidad-Tobago in 13 years. Former Foreign Minister Aristides Calvani visited this Caribbean country in 1970.